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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,593—New Series.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1899.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd April
* SUTLEJ	4164	....	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	....	27th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Dnney	10th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	....	24th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th „

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 12, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,881	Bohnsack	12th May.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th April, 1899.

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[illegible]ALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 20th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 25th April.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
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SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
TONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

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Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1899, at 5-30 P.M.

KING, KING & Co.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully, revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial and the general public.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 4-9m., 5-42a. Low water, 10-10m.
Al fresco dance, G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana, Parel.
Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, lecture by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Framji Cowasji Institute, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

BURSTING OF A WATER MAIN.—About half-past 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, one of the large water mains, on the Sopari Baugh Road, burst. The Municipal authorities have been informed.

DAMAUN NEWS.—His Excellency Pedro Jose Kuchembuck Villar, the Governor of Damaun, left for Goa on Wednesday last, on leave, handing over charge of his office to Major Macedo, who is now the Acting Governor of Damaun.

FEAST AT GHORMAL.—Revd. M. F. Pereira has notified that the feast of N. S. D'Esperanca will be celebrated to-morrow the 19th instant (Bank holiday), in the old Portuguese ruins at Ghormal, six miles from Thana. High Mass at 10 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Canara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-day.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. Nankin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The sixth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujerati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, this evening, at 6 o'clock by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, L.M. and S. The topic selected for the evening is "Milk, its nature and composition, the necessity of pure milk as an article of diet and the diseases due to impure milk." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

KHANDALLA.—A correspondent writes:—"We had a smart shower of rain at 4-30 p.m., on Sunday. For the last few days it has been unusually hot, but after the shower the weather has been simply lovely. Khandalla is now quite crowded with visitors, and several tents (pitched in the beautiful mangoe-grove in the compound of the Khandalla Hotel are also occupied by visitors.—A novel musical entertainment will be given at the Khandalla Hotel by Mr. Vincent Gordon, who is here for a few days, on Monday night.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Last evening, Dr. Gillespie, of the J. J. Hospital, was driving in his victoria along the Hornby Road, when at the corner of Church Gate Street, one of the shafts suddenly broke. The carriage was dashed against the foot path, and one of the wheels passed over the right foot of a Hindu, who happened to pass by at the time. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his injured foot was dressed and he was allowed to go home. Dr. Gillespie and his children, who were in the carriage, escaped unhurt. The carriage was slightly damaged.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the ollowing programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 5-45:—

Polonaise	Der Fackelzug	Faust.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Song (Cornet Solo)	Mona	Stephen Adams.
Selection	The Topsy-Turvy Hotel	Roger & Monckton.
Valse	Love Me	Coward.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.—Mohundas Gokuldas, a Bunniah, has made a report to the police, that his house, at Musjid Bunder Road, was broken into some time during the last ten days, an iron safe forced open, and ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 395 carried away. The complainant has his permanent residence at Musjid Bunder Road, but owing to a severe outbreak of plague in the locality, he has been since the last two months residing at Parel. On going to his house at Musjid Bunder, on Saturday, he discovered the theft. The complainant during his temporary residence at Parel used to visit his permanent house at intervals, the last time he visited the place, prior to the discovery of the theft, being about ten days ago, when he found everything safe.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DOCK LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Bhina Raoji, a dock labourer, aged thirty years. Deceased resided at Koliwada. On the afternoon of the 6th instant, he and three other labourers were engaged in unloading a cart, containing two cases of mill machinery, at the Century Mill, at Parbadavie Road. The bullocks were unyoked, and deceased was holding the yoke on his shoulder to prevent the cart from tilting. Suddenly the rope at the rear of the cart broke, and one of the cases fell out. As a result of this, the whole of the weight of the cart fell on the deceased, who was knocked down, and the yoke came on his neck. When extricated, he was found to be unable to stand, and the whole of his body was paralysed. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, when it was found that his spine had been dislocated. He was detained under treatment. He gradually grew worse, and died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY FRIEND.—Ootum, a Hindu woman, who keeps a shop at Mahaluxmi, has made a report to the police that, on the 17th March last, while she was an inmate of the Jain Plague Hospital, suffering from plague, she made over to her sister-in-law and one Moolji, a friend of her, a number of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1169 with instruction to despatch them to her brother, named Goculdas, at Kathiawar, by parcel post. The sister-in-law and Moolji took charge of the ornaments, which were in a small tin-box. They carried the box to a tailor, and had it sewn up in a piece of cloth. After they had the address written on the parcel, Moolji persuaded the woman (complainant's sister-in-law) to go home, saying that he would have the parcel despatched by post, from the Mombadavie Post Office. The parcel in due course reached the complainant's brother, who, however, on opening it, found that the ornaments did not correspond with the list, which had been sent to him by his sister. Enquiries were made by the parties, and after some further correspondence, a report was made to the police that ornaments, of the value of Rs. 325, were found missing from the box, and that their suspicion fell upon the man, Moolji, who is now not to be found.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

THE annulment of the arrangements, after they had been laid down in full detail, for the carrying out of the Chitral reliefs, writes a contemporary, is a step that is sure to give rise to much speculation on the part of the public, but it would nevertheless seem that any significance it possesses belongs to the future rather than to the immediate present. We may take it as quite certain that it can be no apprehension of trans-frontier commotions or disturbances that has arrested the movement of the troops. Captain MacMahon, the Political Officer, since he took over charge at the Malakand from Major Deane, just a month ago, has been up to Dir and over most of the Chitral road, and has found the whole interior profoundly quiet. It is always calmest after storm, and the collapse of the mad mullah's crusade has left the country in a state of unusual tranquillity. It is clear then we must look in a different direction for an explanation. As our readers know, the Government of India lately sent an Engineer Officer, Colonel Thurburn, express to Chitral to report upon the fortifications, barrack accommodation and other needs of the garrison to be entertained there. Colonel Thurburn is now back in India, and his report cannot yet be before the Government, but it is reasonable to presume that it is the intention of the Government to consider the whole situation, and to settle, by the light of this report, the future requirements of Chitral, that has induced them to defer the relief movements. The relief is only postponed: it will certainly take place in the autumn, and though its postponement may be a disappointment to the garrison, who were looking to get away from the place of banishment, from another point of view the autumn is the better season for the movement. The troops coming down will not, at any rate, descend into India in mid May, and have to seek their stations in the fierce heat of that season. It seems a pity that the countermanding orders could not have come sooner, for, apart from the unnecessary hardship that is caused to individuals, a reversal of plan at the eleventh hour must stimulate curiosity, and very possibly misapprehension beyond the frontier; but still it is obviously worse than useless to move up a full garrison to Chitral now if the decision a few months hence is going to be that the garrison may safely be reduced.

ADVICE to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at is 1-3d per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

AN ADMIRALTY SUIT.

ALLEGED SALVAGES OF THE S. S. CASHMERE.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY vs. THE S. S. CASHMERE, HER CARGO AND FREIGHT.

HIS LORDSHIP resumed the hearing of the case. The plaintiffs, the owners of the s. s. Naseri, prayed for a decree for Rs. 1,00,000 or such other sum for their compensation and remuneration as to the court shall seem meet, and that the s. s. Cashmere, her cargo and freight, and her owners thereof respectively, and the bail to be given on their behalf, might be condemned in such sum and also the costs of the suit. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendants. The defendants, Hajee Cassum Jusub and others, had paid Rs. 5,000 into court in respect of the claim.

Captain G. Souter, the master of the s. s. Cashmere, was recalled and further examined.

In answer to Mr. Lang, witness said the collision of his ship with the Naseri was entirely the fault of the latter, and by proper management, the collision could have been avoided. Ultimately the chain was fastened, and witness took the Naseri in tow. They started ahead at 3-30 or 3-45 o'clock. They sighted the Prongs at 8-30 o'clock, the light bearing east. At the outer light, witness picked up a pilot about 11 p. m. There was a passing rain squall, and the wind veered from west to south-west. Witness's engines were in good working order. After he got the pilot on board, the stream chain parted, but the wire hawser held, and witness towed the Naseri up into the harbour. After the accident, witness got out of the course, when he turned round the engines and got the ship again into her course. With the engines witness could always turn the ship. Witness had on board four anchors, the same anchors the Cashmere had when she was in the P.&O. service. He had two cables on board, four wire hawsers besides the one which belonged to another vessel. The cables and hawsers were in good order. Supposing witness had been obliged to stop on the other coast, the two anchors would have held the ship. If witness had had no trouble with the officers he would not have asked the assistance of the Naseri. He had been tired out, and as the officers were working against him he asked for assistance. Considerable damage was done to the Cashmere by the collision with the Naseri. He could not exactly say the amount of the damage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott, witness said their ship was afterwards sold. Her tonnage was 1,695. There were three officers on board besides the witness. The officers left the service of Hajee Cassum as soon as the Cashmere got into port.

They were dismissed?—No. The officers were wanted at the court of enquiry, but could not be found.

Were you visited by any representatives of the Press when you arrived?—There were some on board, but they did not speak to me. I was told of an account appearing in a local paper, but I did not read it myself. I could not say which of the officers gave the account.

First of all did you try and steer by a line?—By a hawser. At first my rudder was carried away and I steered by a hawser, (Mr. Scott reads from witness's evidence at the time court of enquiry on the 10th September 1898). I was not drifting east-ward; I was sailing. I had my sails set, and it would be incorrect to say that I was drifting. I was not in need of assistance when I sighted the Clan Shaw. I was partly disabled, and I therefore applied for assistance. I had plenty of food and my crew were all in good health. I expected to be required to pay for the assistance, but not the exorbitant sum which I read of in the newspapers.

Surely when you asked for assistance you knew you would have to pay for it?—Yes, reasonable charges.

There was a heavy sea when you met the Clan Shaw?—It was just the ordinary south-west monsoon; what my substantial ship would stand.

What did the Clan Shaw leave you for?—I cannot tell you. I think he got tired of the job.

It was a difficult job?—Not at all.

Did the ship sheer about much?—No, Sir.

Were you sheering about when the Clan Shaw was steering you?—Half a point. I consider that very good steering under the circumstances for a rudderless ship. I have never been towed by a rudderless ship. Fifteen years ago, I towed a rudderless vessel 250 miles.

Why did you let off two rockets on the sight of the 11th?—I left off rockets every two hours to get assistance. I had given orders, if any thing came in sight, to let me know. One blue light was burned by my order. There was only a moderate breeze and a heavy swell at the time. When the two ships came together it was wrong of Captain Raffin to be on the forecastle. The distance from where I picked up the pilot to where I anchored was about eight miles. I came to anchor at 4 a. m. The pilot did not come on board until midnight. There was a fresh breeze at the time.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I signed the mate's log and was censured by the court of enquiry for doing it. I last saw the first officer on the 19th or 20th August in Bombay when he left for Calcutta.

Mr. Hugh Connor, Chief Engineer on board the Cashmere, said the engines were in good working order up to the time they reached Bombay. There was no danger to the Cashmere when the Naseri came up for assistance. There was no chance of the Cashmere going ashore. The conduct of the chief officer was anything but what it should have been. After the Clan Shaw left the Cashmere, the latter worked her way by diagonal process; and there was no reason why she should not have succeeded except the conduct of the chief officer. The Naseri came up to the Cashmere on the wrong side and caused a collision. The Cashmere was well-supplied with provisions and water. Witness estimated the damage done to the Cashmere by the collision at Rs. 9,500 to Rs. 10,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott, witness said he had been at sea for the last twenty years, and had been in the employ of Hajee Cassum for about seven years. Witness estimated the damage to the Cashmere by a cursory examination.

Re-examined: When a ship under weigh was approaching another vessel, it was not usual to entrust the navigation of the ship to a junior officer.

Mr. J. R. Deane, harbour master of Bombay, produced a declaration of survey of the s.s. Cashmere. Ships are surveyed once a year and the certificate is granted for a year or less. Witness also produced a certificate regarding the chain of the Cashmere, which was sold, and other documents. In witness's opinion there was no danger of the Cashmere going ashore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott: Witness was not present at the measuring surveys. He could not say if these measurements are sometimes perfunctory. Witness held a master's certificate since 1891 and had been in the Pilot Service for about twenty years.

After some further evidence the enquiry was adjourned.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

BOMBAY YARN IN THE CHINA MARKET.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO. vs. THE DAMODER LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY.

His lordship, in delivering judgment in the case last evening, said this was a suit brought by the plaintiffs, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co, against the Damoder Lukhmidas Mills Company, claiming that it might be declared that the defendants' label on certain bundles of yarn exported to China was a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label on their bundles of yarn, and that the defendants might be restrained by injunction from exporting to China, or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold there, any yarn packed in bundles, having affixed thereon the defendants' said labels or any labels constituting a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label; that the defendants might be ordered to deliver up to be cancelled all the defendants' said labels; that an account be taken and profits awarded; or in the alternative damages to the amount of Rs. 10,000 or such other sum as to the court might seem proper; and that the defendants be ordered to pay the costs of the suit. The defendants denied that plaintiffs' label was known by the name of the Hu Weh or "good luck" label. They alleged that since January 1895, when their mills commenced work, they had been selling to merchants in Bombay their yarn bearing their labels within the plaintiffs' knowledge for export to China; that they had sold their yarns, so labelled, to plaintiffs themselves. They stated that their label was designed independently and without reference to the plaintiffs' label and deferred from plaintiffs' lable in size, colour, and design, and denied that it resembled plaintiffs' label; so that it was not probable that dealers or consignors would purchase their yarn in the belief that they were purchasing plaintiffs' yarn, or that by reason of the resemblance their yarn had come to be called and taken for plaintiffs' "good luck" label, or was purchased in the belief that it was manufactured by the plaintiffs. Defendants further pleaded acquiescence and delay on the part of the plaintiffs. The principles of law, his lordship said, which apply to trade mark cases, are simple and have been set forth in a number of decisions which are to be found collected in Sebastian's work on Trade Mark, and required only to be briefly referred to. The law is clear that, although fraud is necessary to entitle the owner of a trade mark to redress, the fraud does not necessarily consist in an intention to deceive on the part of the defendant, but in an actual deception or in the creation of a probability of deception independently of any fraudulent intention. Having reviewed the facts and the law of the case at great length, his lordship remarked that the plaintiffs had asked for an injunction, as that is the usual mode by which property in trade marks can be effectively protected. There were no circumstances in this case which would deprive the plaintiffs of this relief. His lordship therefore directed an injunction to issue to the defendants as prayed for. Mr. Lowndes had represented that he would not press for an account if a small sum by way of damages were allowed. No evidence of any damage had, his lordship said, been produced before him, and he therefore directed that an account of profits be taken as prayed for in the plaint and a reference be made to the Commissioner for that purpose. His lordship further directed that the defendants do deliver up to be cancelled all labels in their possession as prayed for in the plaint and he ordered the defendants to bear the costs of the suit.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Sir Jehanghir Cowasji Jehanghir, Kt., Chairman of the board of directors presiding. The following directors' reports which was taken as read, was submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlmen,—Your directors have great pleasure in placing before you the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1898, showing the net profits to be Rs. 1,40,534-1-10 which with the balance of Rs. 4,759-1-9 brought over from last account amounts to Rs. 1,45,293-3-7. Considering the unsatisfactory state of the cotton industry, your directors trust that the result will be gratifying to you. Out of this sum an interim dividend at Rs.20 per share was declared which absorbed Rs. 26,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,19,293-3-7 which your directors propose to dispose of as follows: To the payment of a dividend at Rs. 25 per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1898, Rs. 32,500-0-0, to carry to the machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 65,000-0-0, to the reserve fund, Rs. 10,000-0-0, to bonus account, Rs. 3,500-0-0, to carry forward, Rs. 8,293-3-7, total Rs. 1,19,293-3-7. The depreciation of machinery fund will now stand at Rs. 1,68,151-11-0, and the reserve fund at Rs. 60,000. It is with feelings of great regret that your directors have to record the sad loss they have sustained by the untimely death of their valued colleague, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (third) baronet who had been on the Board since 1895. During the temporary absence of Sir J. Cowasjee Jehanghier from Bombay, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji was appointed a director, and you will be asked to confirm his appointment. The mill buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 13,28,200, and the stock of cotton &c. for Rs. 6,52,600. Two of your directors Messrs. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman, the above report together with the audited accounts, was adopted and passed. A dividend for the half year ending the 31st December last, at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared and made payable to those shareholders whose names stood on the register of the company on the 15th instant. Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji Patel and Dadabhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company. The appointment of Dr. Cowasji Pestonji as a director, made by the board, was confirmed. Messrs. D. H. Wadia and Nowroji Ardeshir Bomanji, were reappointed auditors for the current year, on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors, secretaries, treasurers and agents of the company, for their satisfactory management of the Company's affairs during the year under report.

The usual compliments to the chairman, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

The directors' Report of the Tapti Valley Railway Co. Ld., to be presented to the shareholders, on Thursday week reads as follows:—Your directors have to report that the agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway consented to open the line as far as Vyara, some 35¼ miles, for goods traffic on the 1st December, 1898, and for passenger traffic on the 3rd January, 1899. Both as regards passengers and goods, the traffic has been larger than was expected. Another section as far as Novapur will be opened this month and it is hoped that we shall secure a good deal of traffic from Nundurbar before the monsoon. Amalner should be reached by October, but the through traffic to Jalgaum will depend on the action of the G.I.P. Railway, and your board sincerely trusts a diversion may be made through the river Girna as the building of the bridge over that river has been delayed. Our thanks are due to Mr. Hogan and his staff for their earnest efforts to push on with the construction of the line and to reduce the cost. The next and final call is payable on the 1st May, and the next payment of interest will be made in July. The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani having resigned the board, Mr. H. E. E. Procter was invited to join in his place, and you are asked to confirm his appointment. Under the articles of association one of the directors, Mr. Graham R. Lynn retires, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. The audited statements of accounts made up to 31st December, 1898, is annexed herewith.

MADAME ROMA'S HOODOO.

"I NEVER used to believe in a Hoodoo," said Madame Roma, the great American opera singer, who has just taken up her abode in this country, with a view to repeating here the triumphs she has achieved on the other side, "but I know differently now I could tell you the story of a yellow silk dress, which will prove that I am right, only that I know that you would be incredulous. It was a piece of beautiful yellow silk, sent to me by my mother, and was so delighted with it that I had it made up in the Empire style, and handsomely trimmed with lace and pearl embroidery. I had a very nice engagement just then, and I decided to wear the gown on the first night. I was with that company eight weeks, and then the manager left us stranded high and dry, at New Orleans, and we had to find our way home as well as we could, minus salary. That was adventure No. 1.

"Three weeks later I signed a contract for leading lady in *Gentleman Joe*. Again I wore my yellow silk in the second act. We played *Gentleman Joe* four days, and then the manager was arrested for something or other—debt, I think—result, four days' salary. Experience No. 2? My next engagement was at Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, and while playing there a friend asked me to sing at a swell club. As it meant big money I accepted. Well, I sang at the concert, but no big cheque made its appearance, neither did I get the sum which had been promised me for my expenses. All I got was the extravagant sum of *fifteen dollars*. Adventure No. 3?

"By this time I was beginning to get uneasy. I had never believed in a Hoodoo, but how else could I account for my repeated ill-luck? Well, my next engagement found me at the Castle Square Opera House, Boston. As I had no costume to provide, my yellow dress remained in my trunk the whole time. I enjoyed a long engagement and a splendid run of luck. I was almost convinced by this time that my beautiful silk dress was responsible for my previous ill-luck, but I was loath to get rid of it. I had promised a lady friend of mine to take a concert party down to Nantucket Island—a whaling station—and give them an entire entertainment. We went down in style—we had a 'special' to ourselves, and so on.

"When we arrived at our destination, we were greeted with the information that the lady who had guaranteed to make the affair a success and to ensure our expenses had gone mad, and had to be removed to an asylum. This naturally depressed me, but, in spite of the bad news, we gave our concert, and I wore my yellow dress. At the end of the evening, the total receipts amounted to twenty-six shillings. That was the fourth adventure.

"After that I had my dress entirely unpicked, gave the silk net to a girl friend, and put the silk in my trunk. I was asked soon after to create a singing *role*, and decided to convert my silk into an underskirt. My engagement that time lasted seventeen days! To do away with the Hoodoo, I had my dress trimmed with blackbirds, which are supposed to be mascottes, and wore it in my next piece—with the result that the opera lasted two weeks, and all I got was ten dollars salary! I found myself at the Opera House, San Francisco, next, and had nothing but trouble all through. I felt by this time that it was because I had worn my yellow silk in the first act. Indeed, so convinced was I of this that I gave away everything I had that was of the same unlucky colour, or trimmed with it. When I tell you that on leaving America I had a very handsome set of amber beads given me, and that they are now at the bottom of the ocean, you will realise how strongly I felt on the subject. I was firmly convinced that if I kept the amber ornaments the voyage would be a disastrous one and I simply dared not keep them."

Who can say there is no foundation for stage superstition after Madame Roma's experience?—*M. A. P.*

BURMANS AND THE MYINGUN PRINCE.

A WARNING.

ON Friday last, it was exactly 47 years since the storming of the Shwedagon Pagoda in the Second Burmese war, when for the second time it fell into our hands. It was attacked on the east side. The storming party was formed of a wing of H. M. 80th Regiment (South Staffordshire Regiment), two companies of the 18th Royal Irish, and two Companies of the 40th Bengal Infantry. The troops crossed over steadily to the Pagoda under a heavy fire. At length they reached the gate, which was broken open, and a grand rush was made up the long flight of steps. Although many men fell the upper terrace was gained, the Burmese flying in all directions and proving once more, as has been proved so many times before and since, that undisciplined men, however numerous, cannot stand a determined attack by disciplined soldiers welled and well armed. It may be profitable for our Burmese fellow subjects in Rangoon, at a time when some few of the foolish amongst them are dreaming of the Myingun Prince and an altered condition of affairs, to consider how they have profited under the British rule of nearly half a century. During that time they have enjoyed, at any rate, in Rangoon, peace and security, and have been able to worship at the Pagoda without fear that their meditations would be disturbed by the clash of arms or the molestation of their rulers.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL, 1899.

SUMMARY.

THE pressure changes have been irregular and reports show a brisk to rapid rise at Jacobabad, Malegaon and Colombo, a brisk fall at Delhi and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Jhansi, 14 at Karachi and 11 at Belgaum.

The maximum temperature is from 1° to 4° in excess in Sind, Rajputana, Gujrat, Central India and at Jhansi and Jubbulpore and more or less in defect elsewhere, the deficiency being large in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Belgaum and Nagpur. The minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Deesa and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are small, but there has been a rise in several places. The skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Central India, Gujrat, Rajputana and Sind, where they are clear.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Madras (1·81"), Mangalore (1·74"), Negapatam (1·55"), Goa (1·33") and Karwar (1·28"), light to moderate showers at Hoshangabad, Akola, Poona, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Colombo, and a few drops at Trichinopoly, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Indore and Delhi.

The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has become shallower, but still exists on and off the West Coast between Goa and Colombo, where the weather is slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for rain accompanied by thunder and lightning in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and on the Malabar Coast. The weather all over the country lying to the south of latitude 20° continues to be very unusual for this time of the year, and the rain, though most of it has fallen in thunderstorms, would appear to be unusually general.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

MONDAY: The barometer has fallen along the foot of the hills and over North-East India, while it has risen elsewhere, more particularly over the Western Desert. The depression which lay over the Western Desert for the last few days has suddenly moved eastward to the Gangetic Plain; while the high pressure area over North-East India is giving way; hence there are signs of a radical change of weather in Nothern India, where the usual hot westerly winds will probably shortly appear. Winds are blowing between north and north-west over North-Western India, and between south and south-west at the head of the Bay, but elsewhere the direction is variable. Over the east and north of the Bay the force is fresh. The mean temperature is low over the Punjab and over the Peninsula, but generally above normal elsewhere. The deficiency averages ten degrees in the south of the Peninsula. The highest maximum is 108 degrees at Ahmedabad, Deesa and Kotah. Fairly general heavyish rain has fallen in the Peninsula, and scattered showers at Assam and North-West India. The heaviest amounts are over two inches at Nellore, and over one inch at Wellington, Mangalore, Mercara, Karwar, Mormugao, Madras, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Madura.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

365-98—Payne G and S—Karim Nansey vs George K Heinrich and another—Crawford B and Co.
89-99—Craigie L and O—La Societe Generale Mercantile vs Rustomjee Cawasjee Patel—Wadia and G.
519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Corebai vs Devjee Meghjee—Little and Co.
531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others Yemnabai and others—Captain and V.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valjee and others vs Valli vahoo—Manshuklal D and J. Part heard.
694-97—K J Mantri—Bapubhai Atmaram vs Hassum Dosa and others—Payne G and S. Part heard.
744-98—In person—Bai Goolbanoo and another vs Khodadad Aspandiar and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

433-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Abdool Sokoor Hajee Joonas and others—Little and Co.
589-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chunilal Sodagarmal and others vs Shewnarayen Shivram and others.
714-98—Hiralal M and M—Mohomed Ayab vs Hajee Miya Rahimbux Hajee Miya Abdur Rashid.
12-99—In person—Raignath Kissondas vs Kissonlal Dhunraj.
71-99—M A Vakil—Bai Luxmibai vs Narayen Bhai Joshi—K J Mantri.
81-99—Matubhai and J—Jamnadas Chagonlal and another vs Ramchand Hemchand—Smetham B and Noble.
87-99—Wadia and G—Harivulubdas Baigovindas vs Vasta Megha and another.
106-99—Ardesur H and D—Amichand Panalal vs Parashramrao Shrinivasrao Prathimdi and another.
107-99—Little and Co—Rahimtulla Khairaz and others vs Moledina Samjee and another—Magonlal and Co.
145-99—Hiralal M and M—Girdhardas Mathuradas vs Harilal Kasidas—Payne G and S.
146-99—M A Vakil—Chhojoomall Dewkurandas vs Shivnarayen Rampartab and another.
151-99—Framjee and D—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Patel vs Walter Thacker—Smetham B and Noble.
153-99—R P Bharucha—Kalkhooshru Limjibhoy vs Sorabje Cowasjee Surti.
157-99—Payne and S—Aga Mohomed Hoosein Dehdashti vs Sir E A Sassoon Bart and others—Crawford B and Co.
183-99—Crawford B and Co—Shaparjee Burjorjee and another vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vydina.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

17-99-18-99—In person—Amerbibbi and another vs Ashabi and others.
18-99—In person—Maharaj Dhiraj vs Goverdhan Khatao—Craigie L and O.
14-99—In person—Bai Parwatibai vs Arjoon Shamjee—Ardesir H and D.

Long Causes.

660-98—Nanu and H—Haridas Canjee and another vs Premabai and others—Little and Co. Not to be called on.
518-97—Muljee and R—Jethabai and another vs Deweurn Nathoo—Little and Co.
717-97—Nanu and H—The Manmar Mafg Co Ld vs Mooljee Jivraj and others—Payne G and S, Manshuklal D and J, Pestonjee R and K.
185-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deroy and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

1-98—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay and Persia Steam N Co vs The s s Cashmeer—Smetham B and Noble.
2-98—Crawford B and Co—Francis John Raffin and others vs The s s Cashmeer—Smetham B and Noble.
3-98—Crawford B and Co—The Clan Line Steamers Ld and others vs The s s Cashmeer—Smetham B and Noble.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahoo vs Karsondas Pragjee—Matubhai and J. Part heard.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

225-98—Ardeshir H and D—Hajee Essa Mohomed vs Abdul Latiff Hajee Sidick and others—Hiralal M and M, and Payne G and S.
139-98—Sorabjee and J—Cowasjee Cursetjee vs Ramchandra Daman and another—Edgelow G and W.
10-99—M A Vakil—Ibrahim Hajee Valli and others vs Hajee Issack Chand—Khunderao and S.
29-99—Pestonjee R and K—Byramjee Hormasjee Shroff vs Hirabai—Edgelow G and W.
44-99—Edgelow G and W—Narayen Nathoo vs Mahadoo Jeewan—Smetham B and N.
45-99—Shamrao P—Aupunnabai vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Fazeck—Khunderao and S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,107 tons, Captain G B Arnold will sail to-day, for Karwar in ballast.

THE s s Dean, 958 tons, Captain J Hamilton, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Odessa, with a general cargo.

THE s s Imani, 2,978 tons, Captain T B Peabody, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newport, 24th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Gorsedd, 2,420 tons, Captain E C Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Penarth 17th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nura i, 2,870 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Matin, 2,433 tons, Captain James Archer, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Cardiff 18th March, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain C Scott, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Rangoon 5th April with a cargo of rice.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C H Barron, will sail to-day, for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE s s Clydesdale, 2,298 tons, Captain J G Sharpe, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London 11th March, with a general cargo and 61 tons of combustibles.

THE s s Taunton, 2,461 tons, Captain W R Page, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newport 17th March, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,689 tons, Captain H Bellen, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste 20th March via Karachi, brought a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 1,323 tons, Captain W Dewers, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg 4th March via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE s s Afghan, 1,439 tons, Captain J Teulon, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar 31st March, via Marmugoa, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr H C Joosub.

THE s s Apollo, 2429 tons, Captain C Pickthorn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry 16th March, with a cargo of coal and Mr and Mrs Hall as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut C A Milward, Lieut F L Meyer, Mr E W Dinshaw, Mrs Larashaw Dossabhoy and 3 children, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Boodana, 2,143 tons, Captain H G Croft, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta 28th March, via coast ports, brought a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Morgan and child, and deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced heavy rain-squall from Cochin to Mangalore, variable wind heavy thunder and lightening to S E and barometer steady.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 17.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Coconada	547	Hartley			M M & Co
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Clyde	2144	Symons	Aden		P & O Co
Den of Ogil	2521	Singer	Hongkong		Bombay Co
Tenby	2559	Campbell			W & A G & Co
Kilwa	993	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
Fallodon Hall	22 6	Hoster			Bombay Co
Labuan	2294	Gardner			K N & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Elphinstone		Mcatsur	Govt Dock		R I Marine
Vasna		Martyr			M M Co
Obra	3456	Brown			M M & Co
Kastland	1545	MacEwan			W & A G & Co
Iran	4086	Hughes			K N & Co
Nurani	2870	Leftwich	Calcutta		T M & Co
Istrar	2979	McKay			K N & Co
Abergeldie	[illegible]	Murray			Bombay Co
Colaba	1107	Arnold	Rangoon		M M & Co
Selma	2233	Donovan			W Crowder
Londesborough	1959	Pidgott			K N & Co
Pemba	9-6	Rickford	P Gulf		M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Watkeys			Do.
Annan ale	2537	Milne			S O & Co
Noranmore	2677	Jephson			K N & Co
Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London		P & O Co
Matin	2433	Archer			
Boodana	2143	Croft			M M & Co
Imani	2978	Peabody			K N & Co
Apollo	2729	Pickthorn			P & O Co
Afghan	1439	Teulon			H C Joosub
Peshawar	2202	Vibart			P & O Co
Palhousie		Warden	Govt Dock		R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Cumming	3107	Beer			F Muir & Co
C	Eden Hall	2342	Jones	Liverpool	19-4	K N & Co
G	Dean	958	Hamilton	Odessa	17-4	W & A G & Co
H & J	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	18-4	M M & Co
M	India	2591	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta	5-4	H C Joosub
P	Muke Maru	2060	Kawamuro	Japan	24-4	N Y Kaisha
P	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	[illegible]	18-4	Shepd & Co
Q	Horatio	2031	Croft	Karachi		F Muir & Co
R	King Arthur	1047	Raffin	Mauritius	17-4	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	532	Fuckeer	Bhownugger	18-4	Shepd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Mangalore	17-4	Do
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	2-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	27-4	F Baldovino
5	Chusan	2852	Stout	China	25-4	P & O S N Co
6	Shannon	2880	Wibmer	Australia	1-5	P & O Co
7	Nankin	3557	Lyon	China	20-4	P & O Co
8	Vindobona	2689	Fellen	China	24-4	A L S N Co
9	Fultala	2692	Cave	Calcutta	18-4	M M & Co
10	Rydal Hall	[illegible]	McQuarrie	Liverpool	19-4	K N & Co
12	Indra	3923	Burkill	Marseilles		K N & Co
13	Bq Grosvenor	517	Bribner	Mauritius	27-4	H S Sidick
16	North Sands	2253	Hughson	Antwerp	22-4	Bombay Co

100 tons crane.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Courland	760	Souter	R S Ports	18-4	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	18-4	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Bisagno	1510	Deste	China	22-4	F Balduino

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Nuddea s	Scott	Rangoon, April 5.
17	Imani s	Peabody	Newport, March 24.
	Apollo s	Pickthorn	Barry, March 16.
	Afghan s	Teulon	Zanzibar, March 31.
	Taunton s	Page	Newport, March 17.
	Rheinfels s	Dewers	Hamburg, March 4.
	Gorsedd s	Williams	Penarth, March 17.
	Clydesdale s	Sharpe	London, March 11.

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Dean s	Hamilton	Genoa and Odessa.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nurani, Leftwich, for Calcutta, etc.
" Colaba, Arnold, for Karwar.
" King Arthur, Barron, for Mauritius.
" Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Vindobona, for China, etc.
" Chusan, for China, etc.
" Nuddea, for Calcutta, etc.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
Feb. 22	Racoon H M's	Hewett	Bombay		
March 23	Nour-el-Bahr	Cooke	Camaran		
25	Queen Olga	Harris	Cardiff	4	Salif
30	Acara	Kilgour	Barry	9	Calcutta
31	Reugter H N M's	Fisser	Colombo	3	Holland
April 1	Ileaffee	Nacoda	Mucolla	7	Bombay
	Wissmann	Mackenzie	Hodeida	3	Hodeida
2	Woodcock	Laird	Somali coast	6	Hodeida
	Falcon	Craig	Zeila	3	Berbera
	Shannon	Wibmer	London	2	Bombay
	D Balduino	Canepa	Genoa	3	Bombay
3	Borneo	Symes	London		Calcutta
	Canara	Stabb	Zanzibar	4	Bombay
	Ardjoeno	Bagchus	Rotterdam	3	Batavia
	Manila	Haddock	Hongkong		London
	Mohammadi	Erikson	Bombay	5	Jeddah
	Clan Mackenzie	Cowie	Madras	3	London
	Porteur No. 25 S D	Geslin	Marseilles	6	Vladivostok
4	Leon XIII	Gomez	Barcelona		Manilla
	Isla de Luzon	Genis	Manilla		Barcelona
	Cataluna	Baste	Cadiz	5	Manilla
5	S Berkhud	Wilkinson	Somali coast	7	Somali coast
	Valdivia	Crash	Zanzibar	5	Hamburg
	Oceana	Stewart	Sydney		London
	Palestina	Brusaca	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Arabistan	Wall	Manchester	6	Busreh
	Manila	Govino	Bombay	5	Genoa
	Falcon	Craig	Berbera		Somali coast
	Ekaterinoslavl	Kaltieff	Vladivostok	8	Odessa
	Dog	Kremer	Amsterdam	8	Atjeh
	Caledonia	Gordon	Bombay	10	Bombay
6	Rahamaniah	Ali Sulliman	Suez	7	Suez
	D'Jemnah	Bousquet	Marseilles	6	Mauritius
	Vindobona	Beilen	Trieste	7	Bombay
	Imperator	Breich	Bombay		Trieste
	Istria	Resevich	Singapore		Trieste
	Moravia	Calabrese	Akyab		Port Said F O
	Calioppe	Grigg	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Wissman	Mackenzie	Hodeida		
	Kenmore	Ellis	Penang	8	New York
	Duke of Portland	Makepeace	Brisbane	9	London
8	Stromboli It. Men-of-War	Costantino	Venezia		
	Ikadsuchi I J T D.	Ichiro Ishida	London		
9	Repton	Hook	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Falcon	Craig	Somali coast		
	Archer H M's	Dare	Singapore		

Aden, April 8.

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BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
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THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—

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MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
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People Flee from Bombay.
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FIRE-PROOF
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE................................ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

WE append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	64,000	71,000	48,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	19,000	83,000	17,000
" " to Continent	21,000	56,000	42,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	76,85,000	80,45,000	63,41,000
" " to U. K. "	30,60,000	30,51,000	27,79,000
" to Continent "	28,92,000	33,67,000	24,24,000
" Stock in the Ports	7,90,000	6,97,000	6,30,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Total visible supply of all kinds	44,10,000	33,81,030	32,62,660
" " of Surats	1,83,000	1,21,620	2,25,200

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	16,76,000	12,42,120	12,58,890
" London	5,000	3,000	5,000
American afloat	80,000	2,11,900	79,000
East Indian "	5,000	2,000	8,000
Total	17,66,000	14,58,020	13,50,890
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 11-32d.	3 15-32d.	4 1-8d.
" Good Bhownugger	2 26-32d.	2 7-8d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	15-32d.	19-32d.	22-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	13,19,209
" " " Branches	Dec.	"	1,03,342
Other " "	Dec.	"	25,70,971
Government Securities	Dec.	"	30
Other authorised "	Inc.	"	1,52,438
Loans	Inc.	"	83,145
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	3,70,001
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	6,180
Cash	Dec.	"	15,27,700

There was a diminution during last week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay amounting to 15 1-4 lakhs, and making it stand at 191 1-4 lakhs, compared with an increment in the week preceding of 28 3-4 lakhs, at 206 1-2 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of over 13 lakhs; but at the Branches a falling off to the extent of 1 lakh, Private Deposits also diminishing by 25 3-4 lakhs. Loans were 3-4 lakh more, and Bills Discounted and Purchased 3 3-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The market is quiet and without any change of importance in prices. Exporters bought 500 bales Dhamangaum at Rs. 134 to Rs. 135, per candy; and the mills took 200 Wadhwan at Rs. 134 to Rs. 135, 400 Akote at Rs. 130 1-2, 200 Chopda at Rs. 129, 400 Bhusawal at Rs. 129, 200 Bhownugger at Rs. 116.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,898	bales.
Wheat	15,430	cwts.
Linseed	23,593	"
Rapeseed	17,541	"
Gingellyseed	18,79	"
Poppyseed	3,609	"
Castorseed	5,990	"
Rice	3,086	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, with a small enquiry.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day at 1s 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 3 15-16d for Demand, and 1s 4 3-32d for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was a fair enquiry from the Bazaar, which was met. Merchants' Bills were in moderate supply, and at closing rates were steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs	1.69 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet in tone at 100 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 101 for the Settlement with 94 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are a dull market. China and David Mills are Rs. 5 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10 lower.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32,

The Manchester Market has been quiet,

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	27 7-16
Bar Silver	66 15-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th April, as compared with the statement of 8th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 8. Rs.	April 15. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,90,005	72,09,214
Do. do. at Branches	59,93,882	58,90,540
Other Deposits	385,93,399	361,22,423
Post Bills	4,100	4,100
Credits, undrawn	24,40,595	25,12,045
Rs.	706,21,981	693,38,327
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	164,70,196	164,70,166
Other authorised Securities	31,72,073	33,24,511
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	79,53,449	75,85,731
Loans do. do. do.	154,92,798	155,75,943
Bills Discounted and purchased	121,47,717	125,17,718
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,656	28,688
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,77,519	2,83,699
Cash	206,56,826	191,29,126
Rs.	706,21,931	693,38,327

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 8th April, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,44,573	5,90,463	5,328	7,40,364
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	9,15,364

Decrease ....Rs. 1,75,000

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1s April, 1899, on 451 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total Traffic for the week	76,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	169	488	9	666
For previous 12 weeks of half year.	9,99,827	28,11,931	39,388	38,51,219
Total for 13 weeks	10,77,897	30,36,934	43,388	41,58,219
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	70,714	3,11,611	3,352	3,85,707
Per mile of Ry do.	154	676	7	837
Total to corresponding date do.	7,19,402	26,98,928	64,489	34,82,819

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 78,707
Increase to date .... " 6,75,400

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th March 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,31,000	2,95,000	7,000	4,33,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	176	4	259
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	12,34,153	34,57,746	59,617	47,51,516
Total for 12 weeks	13,65,153	37,52,746	66,617	51,84,516
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of	1,03,062	2,46,986	4,749	3,59,796
	65	147	3	215
	10,52,222	32,51,069	56,719	43,60,010

Increase for the week ....Rs. 73,204
Do. to date .... " 8,24,506

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DHUNJI MEHTA—April 17, at her residence, 51, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, Bai Jeevanal, widow of the late Dr. Pestonjee Bomanjee DhunjiMehta. Funeral will take place at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. Deeply regretted.

WADYA—April 17, at her residence, Soparibaug Road, Parel Bombay, Bai Goolbai, widow of the late Mr. Ardaseer, Dhunjeebhoy Wadya, and daughter of the late Mr. Nosserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, aged 76 years. Her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this (Tuesday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SWINTON—April 11, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of A. G. Swinton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MULLER—CONLAN—April 5, at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, by the Rev C H Barlow, Carl H A Muller, Civil Engineer, to Adele Eleanor Conlan, only daughter of Henry James Conlan, Esqr.

DEATHS.

HAVILAND—April 11, at "Pezer," Lahore, Robert Henry Haviland, late Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab, aged 72 years.

LEVI—April 2, at Ludhiana, Punjab, Maximilian Leopold Levi, aged 67 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1899.

O PIETY! What crimes are committed in thy Name! "Uganda, after years of blundering effort, is still out of reach. Since 1891 we have been scheming and sending money to connect it by railway with the Zanzibar Coast. As yet only about a third of the railway has been constructed, with an outlay of, at least, half of the three millions allowed by Parliament for the purpose, with enormous waste of life, and with no prospect of any appreciable advantage being secured in the event of the work being completed." These three sentences, taken from an article in the *Asiatic Review* by Mr. H. R. Fox-Bourne, sum up the situation with regard to the Uganda Railway. They fully justify what we predicted in 1890, when the project of the railway was broached at the first meeting of the unfortunate East Africa Chartered Company by Sir William Mackinnon. We pointed to the enormous engineering difficulties in the way of the line which has to surmount ghats double the height of those of Western India, with a cheerful addition of having then to come down an equivalent depth, and again climb the heights to get to the level of the plateau in the midst of the Victoria Nyanza which is to be found. The worth of that plateau for agricultural or plantation purposes was not disguised from the Government or the British public by Sir Gerald Portal, when he discussed the factors of the whole Uganda question in a perfectly candid and honest report. He pronounced the soil of Uganda to be infertile, and in no way adapted to the cultivation of products which would make the country prosperous. He stated that when the railway was made, and for a long time to come, a single train each way would amply suffice for all the traffic that could be found. Nor did he conceal the great probability, not to say the absolute certainty, of serious troubles arising from local circumstances, complicated by the political and religious unrest in the neighbouring territories. He spoke of "the neighbourhood of the jealous country of Unyoro on the northern frontier with a king"—Kabarega—"hostile to European influence, and said to have been recently joined by a remnant of the Soudanese troops which revolted from Emin Pasha in the Equatorial Province, and of the hostility of Mahomedanism on the north side among the Mahdists and on the south and south-west among the Arabs, Manyema, etc., of Tabora, Tanganyika and the Upper Congo." With singular prescience, Sir Gerald Portal wrote that everything he heard "seems to point to a desperate, and perhaps long continued struggle in the centre of Africa, between the advances of European civilisation from the coasts on the east and west and the old class of Arab traders who are being driven back to the neighbourhood of Lake Tanganyika, the north end of Nyassa, the upper waters of the Congo, and the south-west side of Victoria Nyanza. In determining both the nature and result of this contest, the position is of vital importance. Even now it is known that frequent communications pass from the Arabs at Tanganyika and Tabora to the fanatical Mahomedans of Wadelai and along the White Nile, as well as to the nearest and most dangerous neighbour of Uganda, Kabarega, King of Unyoro."

Warnings were wasted. Sir William Mackinnon, who at the meeting referred to declared that the East African Chartered Company would have to take its dividends out in philanthropy, and that success could not be hoped for unless the Government constructed a railway from the coast to the Victoria Nyanza, consented to add Uganda to the Company's responsibilities, when a prayerful meeting of persons interested in missionary enterprise undertook to raise the £40,000 to defray the estimated cost of the annexation of that vast and practically unknown province. The forty thousand pounds was raised and spent. The Chartered Company collapsed, and it was glad to assign its enormous territories to the Government for ten shillings in the pound on its lost capital. The truth is, that the Uganda adventure was never thought out as a business undertaking. As Mr. Fox-Bourne shows, Mr. H. M. Stanley, having, in the character of a successful missionary, converted King Mtesa to Christianity in 1875, boomed Uganda as a magnificent field for missionary enterprise. Being special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, he addressed "the leading philanthropists and the pious people of England," saying: "Here, gentlemen, is your opportunity; embrace it! The people on the shores of the Nyanza call upon you. Obey your own generous instincts and listen to them; and I assure you that in one year you will have more converts to Christianity than all other missionaries can number." The Church Missionary Society entered this promising field in 1876, and a French Catholic Missionary followed the year after. Both made converts, and the King was Catholic or Protestant, as the whim took him, or State policy prescribed. A Bombay Mahomedan merchant, who was in the country at the time, stated that the "converts did not care about either religion, but were Catholic or Protestant, according as the King ordered, because they wanted to keep their heads on their shoulders." In 1890, when on the strength of the £40,000 subscribed, the I. B. E. A. sent Captain Lugard to take over the control of Uganda, he found the King in Catholic mood, and restored the balance by the effective use of one or two maxim guns, which reconverted the King. All for the moment seemed to promise well. But, as Mr. Fox-Bourne happily expresses it, Uganda is a sort of tropical Switzerland, and about as large, peopled for the most part by an agricultural community of Bantu origin, known as the Waganda. The chiefs are for the most part Wahuma, who came from the north and imposed their rule on the Waganda. Mtesa, Stanley's protege—to whom he presented a Bible in the name of the Queen,—is described as a black Napoleon in a small way. It is probable that if it had not been for British interference his weak and incompetent son would have been dispossessed by the capable and energetic Kabarega. Captain Lugard had to keep the peace between Protestants in the centre of the Kingdom, the Mahomedans in three provinces apart, and the Catholics and the Pagans. For this task he had no proper resources. He proceeded to build forts on the frontiers of Unyoro, and in doing so annexed part of that kingdom, thereby adding considerably to his difficulties. In the previous year, 1889, Stanley had rescued Emin Pasha, in spite of himself, and thereby brought Emin's long, and on the whole successful, struggle to preserve and maintain Egyptian rule in the Equatorial Province, to an untimely end. He never asked to be rescued. All he required was a supply of ammunition and other necessaries.

Mr. Fox-Bourne is in error when he says that the Soudanese whom Emin had gathered round him in his Equatorial Province, were altogether unmanageable. They only mutinied when they came to believe that Emin intended to desert them and join Stanley's Expedition. The Governor endeavoured to reassure them on that point, and urgently requested Stanley to hand over the supplies he needed and leave him in peace. Stanley had come to rescue, and the unhappy Emin had to yield to *force majeure*. Stanley thought he had done well in leaving the Soudanese derelict, to shift for themselves while he escorted Emin to the coast. He characteristically suspected them of plotting to capture him with all his party and hand him over to the Mahdi. Left without a head, they lived upon the surrounding country and became a serious danger to Captain Lugard's administration. That officer conceived the idea of enlisting two hundred of them to garrison the forts on the Unyoro frontier. They amused themselves by cruelly oppressing the population around and exciting general hatred and terror along the western frontier, where in the words of Sir Gerald Portal they were left by the Company unpaid and uncontrolled. The rest of Emin's ex-soldiers, twelve or fourteen hundred, raided at large. With a view to getting them also "under strict discipline," they were, by degrees, enlisted, and eventually formed the Uganda Rifles, most of whom mutinied in 1897. They had serious grievances. Their pay was fixed on the lowest scale in consideration of their being allowed to take with them, to the number of ten each, their wives and slaves on every expedition, so that they might by work or stealing add to the resources of the warrior. When Major Macdonald set out on his expedition to forestall Major Marchand, no wives or slaves were allowed to accompany the soldiers, while their scanty pay was some months in arrear. The result has been endless confusion, the Soudanese, the Waganda, the dethroned king raiding in every direction, while with scanty forces a few British officers are endeavouring to restore some kind of settled administration. The anarchy shows no signs of abating, the general unrest being increased by the fighting in the Soudan, and the mutinies in the Congo state, where European officers have been massacred by their native troops. Clearly we shall have to take out our dividends in philanthropy in that interesting region for some time to come.

THE report of Forest administration in the Central Provinces for the year 1897-98, including the work accomplished in both the southern and northern circles by Mr. McKee and Mr. Fernandez, the officers in charge, has just been published. The survey and demarcation operations have proceeded apace, with the result that only 6,476 miles still await survey, or less than six years work if the present rate of progress is continued. Splendid progress has been made in both circles in the preparation of working plans, and it is thought that when the next working season opens every forest in the circles will be worked on a regular plan. Reference is made to the system of regulated fellings from the people's point of view, and the Chief Commissioner was surprised to find how few complaints there were on the subject of the selected coupes, a system which affects the supply of almost all forest produce, and not merely of green timber. The arrangements worked out to meet the convenience of the people, consistently with such conservation as is absolutely necessary to restore our forests. In respect to felling green wood there were a few objections, but this restriction is imperatively necessary to enable the forests to recover. A second cause of grievance is the general system under which licenses are obtained. The fee is very moderate, and it is not the money which the native objects to pay; rather he is discontented because of the trouble he is put to to get a licence from a vendor who lives at a distance. One obvious remedy is to increase the number of vendors, but this is difficult of application because of the scarcity of suitable and trustworthy agents. The number of cattle using the Government forests for grazing increased to 1,70,497 in the southern circle, but in the northern circle there was a falling of over 30,000. This serious decrease is attributed to the peculations of subordinates, as owing to the suspension of the collection of cattle grazing dues for some time after the animals were brought to graze in the Government forests and after they had been taken back to their respective villages, misappropriation of money was rendered somewhat easy. The financial results show an improvement, but are still behind what may be considered normal, and new reforms in the matter of taxation of cattle are suggested for introduction next year.

IN 1895-96 the people of Sheffield went mad over the victory of the Wednesday team in the English Association Cup, while on Saturday that coveted trophy was taken to the cutlery town by Sheffield United. In Sheffield the people are mad about football, and it is safe to conjecture that it will be some days before the jubilant celebrations cease. Football is a game which brings a team into many vicissitudes. Out of form means out of public favour. Mrs. Humphry Ward has said that it is the final word of the last man which appeals to a woman's heart, and certainly it is the latest victory which appeals to the worshippers of football. Every member of the Wednesday team was a hero in 1895-96; to-day their position is exactly the reverse. Nothing short of a miracle can save them from being at the bottom of the First League table at the finish of the season, and with Bolton Wanderers, they will be relegated to the Second League. The winners of the cup were the champions of the League last year, and this year they have played very consistent football. Their victims—Derby County—are very erratic and at the same time very unfortunate. Last year they were in the final, but suffered defeat at the hands of Nottingham Forest by three goals to one. Their play this season has been remarkable owing to their inability to win league games away from home, but in the cup ties their football has been of the highest order on foreign soil. Sheffield United are not large scorers, and the news of a four goals to one victory is surprising. The reputation of the team for making draws is almost as great as that of the Nottingham Cricket team, and last year when they won the championship they were credited with more drawn games than any other team in the league.

WE learn that Colonel A. G. Durand will publish this summer a narrative of his five years' experiences in Gilgit and Chitral which is expected to be a work of considerable importance on the subject of frontier politics.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with English Mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight, on Saturday next.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, to request the Commissioner to communicate with Mr. Santo Crimp of the London County Council, and ascertain whether his services would be available to the Corporation in connection with the subsoil drainage.

LAST evening, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe delivered judgment in the suit in which Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. sought to restrain the Damodar Lukmidas Mills Company from exporting to China, or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any yarn packed in bundles having affixed thereon the defendants' labels or any labels constituting a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label of two boys and a box; and that the defendants might be ordered to deliver up to be cancelled all their said labels. Plaintiffs further asked for damages, for an account of profits, and the costs of the suit. His lordship directed an injunction to issue to the defendants as prayed for in the plaint, and ordered a reference to the Commissioner to take an account of profits. Defendants were ordered to deliver up to be cancelled all labels in their possession as asked for by the plaintiffs, and to bear the costs of the suit.

CAPTAIN ERSKINE, first Assistant to the Resident at Mysore, takes a year's furlough from the 26th instant.

GENERAL SIR CORRIE BIRD, who has made over command of the Punjab Frontier Force, leaves India by next Saturday's mail steamer.

CAPTAIN MACMAHON, Political Officer at the Malakand, is now on a visit to Simla. He reports that the whole frontier is perfectly tranquil.

THE total amount of Currency Notes in circulation in India on 7th April was Rs. 28,15,13,240, against a reserve in coin and bullion of Rs. 18,25,13,294.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL McRAE, 31st Punjab Infantry, obtains command of the 45th Sikhs in place of Colonel Sawyer, whose term of command has expired.

SURGEON-GENERAL PRICE has been appointed principal medical officer in Egypt in place of Surgeon-General Muir, who goes to the War Office as Deputy Director-General of the Army Medical Service.

THE goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th March 1899 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 70,839 maunds with an increase of Rs. 9,324 in the earnings.

IN view of the frequent infringement of the rules regulating the issue of shooting passes to soldiers, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the forces in Bengal has issued an order that in future all such cases shall be tried by Court Martial.

COLONEL ROBERTSON, Resident at Mysore, proceeds shortly on three months' leave to Europe. The Resident's daughter, by the way, Miss Agnes Robertson, is to be married early next month to Mr. L. Buckley, C. S., Plague Commissioner in Madras.

THE 19th Punjab Infantry, which has been under orders for Chitral will quit the Malakand Force shortly on relief by the 29th Bombay Infantry, and will return to Sialkote; while the 27th Punjab Infantry stand fast until further orders at Peshawar.

THE following officers have been detailed for plague duty:—Captains Maxwell, 16th B. C., Merewether, 7th B. C., Stanton, 3rd B. I., Grant, 24th Gurkhas, Lieutenants Hill, 34th Pioneers, Preston, 40th Pathans, Wheeler, 28th P. I., Sproule, 1st B. L., and Barry, 2nd B. I.

SIR W. CUNINGHAM leaves Simla on Wednesday, after making over charge of the Foreign Office to Mr. H. Barnes, and sails in Saturday's steamer. Sir W. Cuningham is down in the "Gazette" for a year's leave, but, as already stated, will probably return to India next December, presuming, that is, that he obtains the sanction of the medical authorities of the India Office, of which happily there is little question.

THE Khusrogis having failed to comply with the demands of the Political Officers to surrender 150 Commissariat animals looted on the 2nd April in the Khyber, the General Officer Commanding, called in the Afridi Jirga, and reminded them of their responsibility for the security of life and property in the Pass. The Jirga, whose attitude was very satisfactory, admitted this, and promised to take prompt measures to compel the Khusrogis to meet the Government demands.

A RESOLUTION in the Finance Department notifies that in future two-thirds of the vacancies in the enrolled list of the Accounts Department will be filled by the Secretary of State in London, and one-third by competitive examination in India restricted to statutory natives. The conditions of the competitive examination, which will be tempered by nomination, are attached to the resolution.

As anticipated, the recent chance encounter between the Chamkannis and Turi villagers helped by a small Militia patrol, has not affected the question of the payment of the fine of rifles. Out of 50 promised, 34 are reported to have been already collected by the head men, and the rest will probably be collected within a few days. Our border is now so strong, owing to the issue of Enfields to the villagers, and the presence of bodies of Militia wherever likely to be required, that even the turbulent Khani Khel section recognise the futility of attempting to raid in future.

ON the 11th instant a lashkar of about 300 Waziris, half armed with breechloaders, attacked the independent Zaimukht villages of Hadmela and Dolrogha, situated a short distance beyond our border. Firing went on all day long, and the Waziris retired at evening. Native reports state that only one of the Zaimukhts was killed, and the Waziris had no casualties. The cause of the quarrel was the Waziris having waylaid some eight men and taken two rifles from them. These men applied to the Zamukhts for aid, and as the Waziris would not give up the rifles a fight took place. Apparently an arrangement has now been made between the contending parties.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the Jubbulpore branch of the East Indian Railway on Friday morning. The up-mixed train, which left Allahabad at 2-8 a.m., was following up a goods train from Shivrajpur to Bargarh. About a mile from Bargarh on the Allahabad side the goods train came to a stand, owing to the engine failing, and the up-mixed train pitched into the rear of the goods-train. The engine and two or three wagons of the mixed train were badly smashed up, and the break van and the next wagon to it on the goods train were smashed up and caught fire. The driver of the goods train was fortunately the only person injured, and his injuries were slight. A break-down train proceeded to the scene of the accident as soon as the news was received at Allahabad, and the line was cleared about 3 p.m. The passengers and mails of the postal special train, running in connection with yesterday's mail steamer from Bombay, had to be transhipped. The Bombay mail ran through after the line was cleared being about 2 1-2 hours late from Bargarh.

THE Jesuit Fathers of the Western Bengal Mission were among those who furnished a party for the scientific observation of last year's eclipse. The Fathers, who took up their position at Dumraon and worked mostly with instruments of their own device and construction, succeeded in recording a series of most interesting and important observations, an account of which has now been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Company. For the benefit of the lay reader there are chapters dealing with the solar constitution, the most efficacious means applied to its study, and the new light eclipse observations are likely to throw on the subject. Those who found the eclipse a failure from a spectacular point of view, will be interested to learn that in the opinion of the Fathers they witnessed a phenomenon "during which the progress made by science will in all probability rival that of the last half-century," and that the eclipse will in years to come be referred to "as marking an epoch in scientific research."

A RESOLUTION has been issued by the Government of Bengal on the double scheme of erecting a permanent bridge over the Hughli, and of establishing a Central Railway Station in Calcutta. The Committee appointed to consider the scheme will be seen to be a thoroughly representative one, and as the members will get to work in a day or two it is to be hoped that the public will be made acquainted with the results of their deliberations with as little delay as possible. It is interesting to note that the project, which had lain dormant since 1882, was revived last year in a letter addressed by Sir William Hunter and others to the Secretary to the Government of India. The public may, we feel sure, rest confident that their interests will not be lost sight of, and that this farreaching proposition bearing approximately as much upon the trade and prosperity of Calcutta as the Kidderpur Dock scheme will not receive support unless the Committee are satisfied, in the words of the Resolution, that it is "likely to be beneficial to trade to the travelling public, and to the City."

A STARTLING fashion of giving evidence was adopted by a Mauritius native in the Melbourne Court on March 28. The case was one in which he accused a Greek of wounding him with a knife. He did not speak English very well, and it was not at all clear how the injury had been inflicted. "Give him the knife, and let him show us how it was done," suggested Mr. Panton. No sooner had the witness realised what was required of him than he grabbed the knife, swung round in a menacing attitude, that caused the constable who had handed him the weapon to bob below the witness box promptly, and officials in close proximity beat a hasty retreat. Mr. Panton fixed his eye upon the witness, and held up his hand to signify that he was now quite satisfied as to how the wound was inflicted. The witness evidently regarded the action as a signal, and quick as thought he hurled the knife against the opposite door into which it stuck quivering. "That's the way he do it." he explained, with a broad smile. The constable emerged from behind the box and extracted the knife from the door, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

THE arrow-head shaped vessel, we are told, is to be the form of ship construction approved in the future. The London correspondent of the Manchester Courier refers to the negotiations which he understands have been initiated by the Admiralty with Captain Mark Golinsky, an American, who holds a patent for arrow-head shaped vessels. It is asserted that this invention is destined to mark a singular revolution in the construction of ships. Vessels built on this plan can be steered without a rudder. They will have a very slight roll even in heavy weather, and the propellers will be so arranged that they do not race, thereby ensuring less than ordinary danger of a breakdown at sea. A ship so fitted will be able to turn almost in her own space, either to port or starboard, and will be most useful where narrow, winding channels have to be navigated. Each ship will be fitted with four engines. This promises a striking revolution in ship construction.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Standard" says:—A very interesting pamphlet has just been printed by the well-known goldsmiths, M.M. Falize Freres, on the medal discovered by M. Boyer d'Agen at an old curiosity shop on Campo dei Fiori, in Rome, and which bears what is regarded by many people as a portrait of Christ. Examining the question of the authenticity of the medal, M. Michel Barriere says the inscription beside the effigy, the effigy itself, and, above all, the contents of the inscription, place the medal beyond the period of persecutions. He thinks, therefore, a choice has to be made between the epoch of Constantine and the First Century. The coins of the Constantine period are roughly manufactured, and the further one goes from that epoch to the Middle Ages the worse they are. The medal bearing the alleged effigy of Christ is, on the contrary, well finished. The Hebrew inscription, translated into English, is "The Messiah has reigned; He came in peace and has become the light of man; He lives."

WHEN a barrister desires to crush an opponent, or to disparage him in the eyes of a jury, he almost invariably refers to him as "my learned young friend," if age will permit, and takes care to dwell on the second adjecive. Nothing is more strongly resented by the junior bar, for, however pleasing the suggestion of youth may be to a woman, it is distasteful and synonymous with inexperience when applied to a man and that man a lawyer. During the hearing of the jury case of Armstrong v. Anderson in the Melbourne Country Cout on March 24, Mr. Paul, a young man making rapid strides in his profession, considered it to be his duty to interrupt the opposing counsel, Mr. Johnston, on several occasions, until at last that gentleman turned on him and said, in tones of biting sarcasm, "Really, my friend is a very young man to be interrupting like this." This brought Mr. Paul to his feet at once, and with some warmth he insisted that his learned friend would ask questions and not make speeches to the witness. "I press this objection, your Honor," he continued, "because Mr. Johnstone has accused me of being a very young man—" "Never mind," interrupted Judge Molesworth, soothingly; "you'll grow out of that!" The young barrister joined in the laugh which followed, but he had the satisfaction of obtaining the judge's ruling that his objection was not without foundation.

AN action began the other day before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine which shows that the doctors have still much to learn with regard to the science of radiography. The action has been brought by a young married lady, Mme. Mockert, against a specialist, from whom she claims damages for injuries sustained from the application of the Rontgen rays. Mme. Mockert was suffering from a disease for which a surgical operation was thought to be necessary. To avoid it if possible the employment of the Rontgen rays was decided on. The specialist took three photographs of Mme. Mockert, who was exposed to the action of the rays for respectively forty minutes, forty-five minutes, and an hour and a quarter. The result of the sittings was that Mme. Mockert was badly burned. Her injuries caused her acute suffering, and are still only partially cured. Her contention is that the specialist employed too strong a current, and in other ways conducted the work improperly. The doctors called as witnesses were agreed in declaring that it is practically impossible to tell beforehand what will be the effect of the Rontgen rays on any particular patient, some subjects being able to support without harm experiments that would produce serious injur[illegible] in other cases. The decision in the action was po[illegible] poned. Should it be unfavourable to the speci[illegible] the doctors state that no physician will ventur[illegible] future to incur the responsibility of having rec[illegible] to the Rontgen rays.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF KOWLOON.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Hongkong despatches report that a body of Chinese soldiers, numbering about a thousand, had taken up posts on the hills and attacked the British Torpedo Boat Destroyer "Fame" when landing the Hongkong Regiment at Kowloon, on Saturday.

The Destroyer shelled their positions, and the British troops charged the Chinese, who thereupon bolted.

Deputations from the natives of the locality subsequently expressed regret to the Governor of Hongkong for opposing the British occupation.

The British flag has been hoisted over Kowloon.

THE NATAL COMMAND.

APRIL 16.

Sir William Penn Symons has been appointed to the command of the troops in Natal.

THE SAMOAN IMBROGLIO.

Government has ordered the handing over of the German plantation manager in Samoa to the cruiser Falke for subsequent trial by the German Consular Court on the charge of inciting the rebels.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., to-day.

THE WEATHER.

UNUSUAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

Very unusual meteorological conditions are obtaining just now throughout India. The low pressure area which ought at this season to extend throughout Northern India and produce dry westerly winds in the Gangetic Plain, has got shifted into South India, leaving a high pressure belt along the Northern and Eastern Himalayas. As a result moist easterly winds are being drawn in from the Bay of Bengal, giving rain in the Madras Presidency and unseasonable thunderstorms in the Himalayas.

Simla was visited by one of these last night, and Baluchistan, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Umballa, and Mussoorie have all had showers.

The temperature, too, is everywhere lower than it should be. These conditions, I understand, are against an early monsoon, but may change at any time.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR CAIRO.

POONA, APRIL 17.

Under instructions received from the War Office, Surgeon-General Price, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of Cairo. He proceeds on Saturday next to take his new appointment.

CAPTURE OF WAZIRIS.

PURCHASING ARMS IN LOWER KURRAM.

PARACHINAR, APRIL 16.

On the morning of the 15th April, five Waziris were caught with six Enfield rifles in the Lower Kurram. They had been to the Tirah to purchase rifles, and attempted to cross their own country through Kurram, where they are forbidden to come. They were recognised by the Adjutant of the Kurram Militia, who was riding along the main road, and saw them fording the Kurram River. He rode on quietly, and then hid and watched the Waziris enter a village, and then rode to the nearest Militia post, took out a party of sepoys, and captured the Waziris and two men who were guiding them.

The Waziris had in their possession some powder and percussion caps and about Rs. 200 for the purchase of ammunition. On reaching the village they concealed their rifles in the house of a friend. They would have bolted when the sepoys came in sight, but a Jemadar of the Militia, who was in the village, threatened to shoot anyone who moved with his revolver, and cowed them, though they were all armed with Pathan knives. He had himself sent messengers for the sepoys with a view to arresting the Waziris, but their arrival was anticipated by the party mentioned above putting in an appearance.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE COMMITTEE.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR INDIA.

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

The main business which was transacted by the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute on Saturday was to pass—(1) A resolution asking the Government for an annual grant equal to the average cost during the last three years of sending soldiers bitten by rabid animals to Paris; (2) To inform the Home Department that if this grant be given, the Central Committee would establish an anti-rabid institute if the Government would allow the services of one of their officers to take charge thereof; (3) To invite the Secretaries in the Home and Military Departments to become members of the Committee. Colonel Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy, has joined the Committee.

PLAGUE IN NORTHERN INDIA.

LAHORE, APRIL 17.

The carriage of the plague from Shikarpur in the Jullunder District to Langeri in the Hoshiarpur District was due to the observation and secrecy of a resident of the former village, who observed rats coming out of holes and dying. This alarmed him, so he quietly went with his family to Langeri and thus infected that village. Two suspicious cases were reported on the 10th, which, it was at first hoped, would prove to be measles, but the malady has since been pronounced to be plague.

The plague returns for the Jullunder District for the 13th instant show one death and four cases. The Hoshiarpur district returns one death.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, April 16 this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's Company's s. s. Berenice from Bombay to Trieste arrived this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste from Bombay to Trieste arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal left here [illegible] afternoon for Bombay.

APRIL 16.

[illegible] AustrianLloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie from Kobe [illegible] Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 16.

[illegible] Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion from Calcutta [illegible] last night and proceeded to Trieste this [illegible]

[illegible] Maritimes Company's s. s. Cale [illegible] left Bombay on Tuesday the 11th [illegible] arrived at Aden on Sunday the 16th [illegible] m.

LORD CURZON AND THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H. E.'S DESIRE TO TAKE TEMPORARY CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDANT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

A Press Note issued to-day states that Lord Curzon's proposal to take charge of the Public Works Department during the interval that will elapse between the forthcoming departure, on leave, of Sir Arthur Trevor and the arrival at Simla of Colonel Gardiner, early in June, is in pursuance of a desire to which he has given public expression to make himself familiar with the working of the Railway system in India.

THE PROPOSED NEW LIGHT LINES OF RAILWAY.

Important particulars are published to-day of the new light lines of railway which H. E. the Viceroy referred to in his Budget speech as having lately been sanctioned by him. They are tramways of 2ft. 6in. gauge, in the North-West Provinces. One connects Saharanpur with Shadera, near Delhi, following the Eastern Jumna Canal, with branches to Meerut and Muzafarnagar, making in all about 144 miles.

The other group is in area north of Allahabad, between the Ganges and Gogra Rivers. The lines here will start from either Phaphamow or Jhoosee, opposite Allahabad, and radiate to Fyzabad, 80 miles, to Rai Bareilly 64 miles, to Jaunpur 64 miles, with a link connecting Rai Bareilly and Fyzabad, 64 miles.

These lines will be constructed under the Indian Tramways Act, sanction being given by the Supreme Government, who are responsible for deciding the main points at issue, namely, gauge, district, and route. On the other hand, the choice of the Agents to carry out the work and the grant of the final concession lies with the local Government concerned, which in this case is that of the North-West Provinces. In this connection, it is noted that the decision recently arrived at by the Government of India, and referred Home to the Secretary of State for sanction, namely, to accept 2ft. 6in. as the gauge of the future Light Frontier Railway, of which it is hoped the Nowshera-Dargai line will be the first to be constructed, is likely to have far-reaching effect, both in connection with the future construction of narrow gauge commercial lines and feeders, and also of hill lines.

The statement adds that the desirability of maintaining a reserve of rolling stock for the 2ft. 6in. gauge lines will render it likely that more and more lines of this gauge in preference to the 2ft. gauge will be authorised in the future, and the decision thus arrived at in respect of the Military lines to start with may accordingly be expected to communicate a greatly desired impetus to the construction of light railways of other descriptions in various parts of India.

THE EXTENSIVE FIRE AT FRERE BUNDER.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

DAMAGES TWO LAKHS.

THE following official report was submitted, this morning, to the Commissioner of Police, by Acting Superintendent Standford, regarding the fire in hay-stacks at Frere Bunder:—

"About 1-45 p.m., on the 16th instant, a hay-stack, belonging to one Babool Raghowji, situated on the west side of the Frere Bunder, was noticed to be on fire. There was a strong breeze blowing at the time, and in less than half an hour fourteen full and thirty-seven half stacks on the bunder were in flames. The Chinchpoogly fire engine, followed by the Byculla and other steamers, was quickly on the scene. They took up their positions between the burning stacks and a number of other stacks, situated on the north-east corner of the bunder. They played vigorously on the burning stacks and arrested the progress of the flames towards the north-east corner, where several stacks had been left unburnt. Two fire engines were kept working throughout the night and one is still working at the fire. The whole of the grass on this part of the Frere Bunder belonged to fifty-one different merchants, who estimate their loss at Rs.195,000. At the time the fire broke out there were ten grass carts being loaded with grass at different stacks. As the flames spread rapidly, the bullocks had to be unyoked and pushed into the basin to save them from being burnt to death. However, three of the animals and all the carts had to be abandoned to the mercy of the flames. The loss caused by the destruction of the bullocks and the carts was set down at Rs.900. At the time of the outbreak a prow, belonging to one Kushaba Chappaji, was being unloaded of its cargo of hay in the basin, close to the burning stacks, and before it could be got clear of the danger, it caught fire and drifted out into the sea, where in a short time it burnt itself out. The damage caused by the destruction of the prow is estimated at Rs.2,000. The total loss by the fire is put down at Rs. 1,97,900. The property is not insured. The cause of the fire is not certain, but it is believed to be due to careless biddee smoking, although there are strict orders against smoking anywhere near the stacks. When the fire broke out there were about one hundred persons working amongst the hay-stacks."

Inspector Mynn, of the Harbour Police, in his report to the Commissioner of Police, stated that during the fire amongst the hay-stacks at Frere Bunder, prow No 833, which was moored alongside the bunder, with a load of hay on board, caught fire. The prow was cut clear off the bunder and drifted out into the harbour. No attempt was made by the crew to save the prow. The police guard, on receipt of the information, immediately put off, and was just in time to prevent the burning vessel from getting in amongst the native crafts. Constable Chambers, with the assistance of the crew of the police boat, extinguished the fire after about two hours' labour. The vessel was burnt right down to the water line. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL STEVENS, R. A., is appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Bombay Command.

Major Coleman, D. A. A. G., is posted to the Madras Command.

Captains A. Johnston, 1st Gurkhas, and F. Skinner, Sussex Regiment, are appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals for Musketry.

Captain E. Finch, East Lancashires, D. A. A. G., for Musketry, 4th circle, officiates in the same capacity at Head-quarters, Punjab Command, *vice* Major Sturges.

Majors Burrows, R. A., Cockburn, Warwickshires, and Smyly, South Wales Borderers, have passed the tactical examination for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roupell, East Surrey Regiment, vacates the command of the battalion in June on completion of four years' tenure.

Second-Lieutenants Rowlandson, and Kay, Unattached, have been posted to the 30th Punjab Infantry and 18th Bengal Infantry, respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, 31st Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to the command of the 45th Sikhs, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Sauyer vacated. Major Faithfull, 33rd Punjab Infantry, commands the 31st Punjab Infantry, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel McRae.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, 1st Gurkhas, officiates in command of the 21st Gurkhas, *vice* Colonel Sage on leave. Lieutenant Brewin, 10th Burma Rifles, is appointed officiating Wing Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thornhill, I.M.S., Major Ozzard, Staff Corps, and Colonel Rind, Commissary-General, retire from the service.

General Corrie Bird, who has recently vacated the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, and Colonel H. Thomson, Principal Veterinary Officer in India, have been granted eight month's leave, and proceed home in the s.s. Caledonia, on the 22nd April.

Major Sturges, who has been Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry in Colonel Hill's absence on special duty resumes his post on the Musketry Staff of the Punjab Command for few days as his five years' tenure expires on the 20th instant.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

COUNTLESS CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

THE season has commenced, and Simla is full once more. The arrival of the Viceroy last week put as it were the finishing touch to the immigration, and people are now beginning to sort themselves, old residents to mark the great changes that have taken place since last year, and new comers to find their way about and begin the onerous undertaking of calling, for it is only ladies who have been up here before, who are able to avail themselves, to any large extent, of the excellent system, for which the station has to thank Mrs Durand, of sending cards by post all bachelors having to go round as of yore.

Official functions have not yet commenced, though the season is to be an early one, Lord and Lady Curzon being understood to have no intention of allowing the hospitable reception rooms of Viceregal Lodge to remain unused this year until the Queen's birthday, which has hitherto marked the commencement of Viceregal entertainments. The departure of so many of those who were the leading officials last year has been the cause of a number of big houses having been to let. Already, however, they are nearly all reoccupied. General and Mrs. Harvey have taken The Yarrows, vacated by Sir James and Lady Westland. Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn are in Gorton Castle, which was occupied by Sir Arthur and Miss Trevor last year. Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz have moved into Holly Lodge so long occupied by the late Adjutant-General. Our new Legal Member has taken Woodville, where there is said to be an excellent dancing floor. Mr. and Mrs. Dawkins are at Cappard, while the new Adjutant-General has taken The Retreat, lately occupied by Sir Francis Maclean, and Chapslee will be tenanted by Sir Alfred Gaselee. Of the smaller houses a few are still unlet, but the great majority are occupied, while hotels and boarding houses are filling fast, and by the 15th April, when the first military leave season in Northern India commences, will have their full complement of inmates.

The frivolous visitor is inclined to describe Simla this year as consisting of public buildings, private houses, and letter boxes, but the last named, which are being dotted about the station in profusion, making little patches of red that compete even with Rhododendron blossom in brilliancy, were badly wanted and will be a boon to everybody.

The precautions adopted to prevent plague from accompanying the offices from Calcutta have been so well worked that they have inconvenienced European travellers hardly at all, the subaltern's fears that his Calcutta got up shirts and new uniform would be either boiled or fumigated having proved groundless, while even the chuprassies, who were to be seen last week sitting in deshabille round the disinfecting machine at Kalka while their garments were being treated, seemed little concerned at the process, though it has no doubt added an item of expenditure to the Government plague bill in the form of compensation for discoloured gold lace.

Of the octroi now in operation to pay for the new water-works, which are intended to save us from the hitherto almost annually recurring water famine in the hot season, we are chiefly apprised by the wooden shanties that are springing up at unexpected corners and by sundry postcards that make their appearance at the breakfast table. The duties themselves are light enough, and nobody objects to paying them, in view of the reason for which they are levied. A minimum, however, should be fixed, the present system of collecting duty, not only upon articles of value, where the amount of the tax is appreciable, but upon parcels of trifling value, where only a few pies are payable, being one that might be modified with advantage. This, however, is a very minor matter, which will no doubt be righted shortly, the system itself being an excellent one for raising revenue without adding to the already heavy burden of direct taxation. The subject is of importance far beyond the limits of Simla, and municipalities like Calcutta, where the arrangement was so ably advocated by the late Mr. Robert Knight, long before it came to be adopted in Northern India, will do well to mark the success that is being attained.

Reference has been made above to the great changes which have recently taken place in the personnel of the Goverment Departments which are now assembled here. These changes are of the most remarkable kind, the past two years having seen an almost completely new generation of officials pass into office. With the advent of Lord Curzon and Sir William Lockhart the entire entourage of Viceregal Lodge and Snowdon have altered. In the Finance Department we have a new member of Council, and almost the only high permanent official remaining to connect us with the old regime is the Secretary, Mr. Finlay, who has returned this week from leave at home to relieve Mr. Risley. In the Legislative Department, again, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Carnduff are almost the only links which remain. In the Foreign Office, Sir William Cunningham, who has so long been immediately responsible, under the Viceroy, for the Frontier policy of the Government of India and its relations with Native States, is giving place to Mr. Barnes. In the Home Department, where Sir John Woodburn and Mr. Hewett were Member of Council and Secretary up to last year, we now have Mr. Rivaz and Mr. Fraser. In the Revenue and Agricultural Department Mr. Ibbetson has given place to Mr. Holderness as responsible secretary. In the Public Works Department Mr. Gardiner is about to take over charge for Sir Arthur Trevor as member, while two years have not elapsed since Mr. Upcott succeeded Sir William Bisset as Secretary. At Army Head-Quarters Sir William Nicholson has become Adjutant-General, vice General Morton, while Sir Alfred Gaselee is Quarter-Master-General, in place of General Badcock. The Deputy Adjutant-Generalship and Deputy Quarter-Master-Generalship having also passed into new hands, through Colonels Martin and Peacock succeeding Colonels Neville Chamberlain and Leach, who held these important appointments when the recent frontier operations were in progress; while the headship of the Intelligence Branch has changed by Colonel Wolfe-Murray succeeding Colonel More-Molyneux. The Military Department thus stands alone in having an Honourable Member and a Secretary who have been in office for over two years, and even here changes have been many, Colonel King-Harman having given place to Colonel Barrow as permanent Deputy Secretary, while most of the Assistant Secretaries have altered. The same applies to most of the great services which have their head-quarters here. The Telegraphs, which up to last January were controlled by Mr. Reynolds, are now under the headship of Mr. Pitman. The Indian and Army Medical Services have comparatively newly appointed chiefs in Generals Harvey and Taylor. The Inspector-Generalship of Cavalry has been held for barely a year by General Elliot. The Military Works Department has a new head in Colonel Turner, who has recently succeeded General Arnott. The Northern India Salt Department is in fresh hands under Mr. Dane, whose predecessor, Mr. Patterson, has but just retired. The Remount Department is directed by Colonel Goad, who succeeded Colonel Deane less than a year ago, while the absence of Colonel Thomson and of Mr. Louis Dane, on leave, puts both the headships of the Army Veterinary Department and the Chief Secretaryship of the Punjab temporarily into new hands. It is true that the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, the Forest Department, the Survey Department, the Post Office, the Department of Military Education, and the Civil Veterinary Department have chiefs who have been longer in charge, while the Inspectors-General of Ordnance, Artillery, and of Imperial Service Troops have not changed recently; but it is no exaggeration to say that official Simla of to-day is strangely different from official Simla of two years ago.

This letter would not be complete without some reference to the great Sikh Anniversary which was celebrated, last Wednesday, in the lines of the two companies of that fine Regiment, the 15th Sikhs, which have been posted here this year, in recognition of their splendid services in the recent campaign. The occasion was rendered specially noticeable by the presence of Colonel Abbott, who led the regiment throughout its now historic march to the relief of Sadda, and thereafter until he was badly wounded in Tirah, and who is now proceeding to take up the Chitral Command. Mention must also be made of the successful reproduction, last Saturday, by the Winter Amusement Club of the Pantomime Rehearsal which was played in the cold weather, also of a capital concert, last Tuesday, got up in aid of the local Zenana Mission, when both the Viceroy and Lady Curzon were present.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE COMING HANDICAPS.

FOOTBALL CUP TIES.

THE ARMY FINAL.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

IN London, some activity is apparent in the betting market on the City and Suburban, the Two Thousand, and the Derby. The defeat of Clipstone at Lincoln last Tuesday and at Nottingham on Monday does not say a deal for Newhaven II.—that is, if any truth was in the freely circulated report that Clipstone was at home as good as the Australian importation. Those backing Survivor must know a deal more of the horse than the book reveals, but I know he will win a big handicap this season. I shall be surprised if Merman will be found sharp enough for the course. Apart from that Robinson's stable is dead out of form. Though Wild Irishman is a fairly nice colt he is not a smasher, and it takes a really good one to win a "City" under 6st. 11lbs. Sefton, for instance, only carried 5st 8lb., and Bird of Freedom 6st 4lb. Of course, Grey Leg's 7st can be cited. But I fancy the son of Pepper and Salt represented better class than Wild Irishman, and he was a rattling good horse when in the autumn of the year he annexed the Portland Plate under 8st. 11lb. In a chat with Walters this afternoon he did not give me much encouragement to think Tom Cringle is anything out of the common, and I question whether that horse would beat Kendal Boy at 1lb disadvantage. I believe there is a deal of latent merit in this son of Kendal when caught at his best. Caiman remains favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas, the form shown by Knight of the Thistle suggesting that Huggins's horses have done well during the winter—while, of course, Sloanism prevails.

There is a really outrageous plethora of racing next week, no fewer than nine meetings under Newmarket rules having been sanctioned, while there are over thirty cross-country fixtures, many of these being hunt meetings, where the sport is of purely local interest. Very little of the flat racing will be of the slightest importance. the meetings being Kempton Park, Newcastle, Birmingham, Windsor, Warwick, Catterick Bridge, Croxton Park, the Eglinton Hunt (Irvine), and Leicester. At Newcastle no fewer than forty-nine two-year-olds are left in for the Gosforth Park Juvenile Plate of £500, one of them being Mr. Rivis' Bakery, who is own brother to the Baker, and this colt's debut will be watched with much interest whenever it takes place. There are seventeen acceptances for the Queen's Prize of £1,000 at Kempton, which is a handicap run over one mile and a half. The horses left in are not a grand lot, and Neish or Golden Bridge might win. The Warwick Meeting may bring out Mr. McCalmont's smart two-year-old Glaze, by Isinglass out of Medora, who was well galloped at Newmarket the other day, and she is quite fit to run. Glaze may be depended upon to win any race that she starts for at Warwick. She is in both the Kineton Stakes and the Grove Park Plate, Mr. McCalmont having five entries in the former race and seven in the latter event. Glaze is also engaged in a match with Mr. W. Low, each owner nominating four two-year-olds.

The League programme was considerably curtailed on Saturday, but sufficient took place to have an important bearing on the question of championship as well as to affect the fortunes of several clubs who have lately been filled with forebodings, as to the future. The weather had taken a disagreeable turn after a sharp spell of frost, and in many places the gates were poor in the extreme. This was unfortunate especially the case in the final tie for that handsomest of all cups, the property of the Lancashire Association. Bury and the Bolton Wanderers agreed to fight their momentous battle at Burnden Park but the turnstiles registered the presence of 3,964, representing £119 in hard cash. The football was a pretty correct reflex of what is known as public form. The Wanderers turned out the strongest forward line they have had for some time, Brown and Alec Gilligan having sufficiently recovered to resume their places. Despite this fact, however, the superiority of the Bury men was undeniable, and they were fully a couple of goals the better team. The Wanderers' defence was unmistakably shaky at times, and more than once was jeered at by the crowd. Bury have fairly earned one Cup, and they stand a very good chance of finding it a companion, as they can hardly miss sailing through the final of the Manchester and District Cup Competition.

Liverpool may be said to have suddenly dropped on thorny places. The sunshine of the past few weeks has given place to lowering clouds, and just now the Anfielders can see nothing but rocks ahead. Their failure to beat Sheffield United in their Cup-tie at the first time of asking is likely to cost them dearly, and disappointment looms largely on the horizon. They are finding out that the way to the League Championship is anything but a bed of roses, whilst the road to the Palace is a pretty stiff climb. The past week has been one of extreme anxiety for the Liverpool men, and that anxiety is not yet over by any means. The tie was fixed to be replayed at Manchester on Monday, but the crowd of spectators was so great that they encroached upon the ground and the game had to be abandoned. They met later in the week at Derby, when Sheffield United defeated them.

The effect of the exertion on the Liverpool men was plainly seen in their League return with Nottingham Forest on Saturday. It will be remembered that the first match at Nottingham saw the Forest decisively beaten by three goals to none, and now they had the satisfaction of wiping it out and inflicting the first defeat sustained by Liverpool since the middle of the month of December. The reserve may mean the loss of the championship. Liverpool went under to a team whose record for the present year is a good deal like their own. Everybody may not remember that Nottingham Forest have not known defeat in the League since the Christmas holidays.

Whilst Nottingham Forest were thus dealing what may be a fatal blow at the ambitions of the Anfielders, Aston Villa were making merry at the expense of Sheffield Wednesday. They could not have had weaker opponents, for the simple reason that in all their 16 away engagements the Sheffielders have only netted a matter of five goals, and yet at Olive Grove they have registered 23. Such contradictory form is hard to explain. Aston Villa had practically all the play, and it was only later on that the visitors were able to find a goal. With a clear lead of two points and a match in hand the Villa have the championship apparently at their mercy, but, of course, all is not over yet. After the hard work they have shared in recently Sheffield United would have been excused had they made only a moderate show against West Bromwich. Four of their Cup team were unable to turn out, but as several of the Albion are just now suspended for disobedience as regards training orders, the clubs may be said to have met on something like a level footing. The Sheffielders did not nurse themselves a bit, and came out the easiest of winners by as many as five goals to nothing. They had never previously done so much scoring in a single League fixture this season, the nearest approach to it being when they worsted Bury by four goals to one at Bramall-lane.

The six matches that were down in the First Division all ended in victories, and it is worthy of remark that of the half dozen vanquished clubs only Sheffield Wednesday were credited with a goal—an unusual distinction for them away from the cutlery capital. Among the winners were Wolverhampton Wanderers, who have clearly demonstrated that they mean to have no dealings with the Second Division. What they did at Bury quite recently they now accomplished at Nottingham, beating the County by a goal to none. Only once before had the lacemen succumbed on their own turf, and the "Wolves" alone can boast of having twice triumphed over the "lambs." The very curious in and out form of Derby County is anything but easy of explanation. How they have distinguished themselves in the Football Association Cup competition is common knowledge. What we want to know is this: If they can win Cup-ties anywhere and everywhere, why can't they win League games away from Derby? They have not once been victorious in the League on foreign territory, and yet their forwards can at times equal the best in the country. They could do no scoring at Newcastle, and the United are once again ahead of Preston North End. Neither of these clubs need have any fear about the end of the season, as the two below them are almost sure to stay where they are.

I have been weighing up the chances of Aston Villa and Liverpool on the games they still have to play, and the most careful analysis shows that after the apparently fatal slip of the Liverpudlians at Anfield on Saturday, Aston Villa will sail home with the championship with a clear lead of at least two points. If Aston Villa only do as well in their remaining games as they did last season they will finish with 45, and this would mean that Liverpool could only tie with them if they won all their other games, in which event they would lose on the goal average. But if Liverpool only do as well in their remaining games as they did last season, and beat Newcastle United into the bargain, they will finish with 42. The probabilities are that each team will win a couple more points than they did last season from the corresponding games. This will still leave Liverpool in arrear, so that it will be seen how important is that postponed game which has yet to be played at Villa Park.

The Amateur Cup was won by Stockton, who were lucky enough to score with a solitary goal almost on the stroke of time. The London Caledonian forwards played a wretched game with West Hampstead in the final for the Middlesex Cup.

With the exception of the holiday match with Carlisle on Easter Monday, Coventry have completed their fixtures for the season, no attempt having been made to fill up the vacant dates remaining open by their being knocked out of the Midland Counties Cup. Of the 28 matches played, 15 have been won, 12 lost, and one drawn. Though not a very gay record it is an improvement upon last season, when double the number of matches were lost to those won. The scoring has been 45 goals 40 tries for the club against 15 goals 22 tries, or 342 points to 136. In 13 matches the opponents of Coventry failed to score, while in nine matches Coventry did not get a point. The most unsuccessful part of the season was when Newport, Northampton, and Cambridge University beat them in successive weeks. The best run of victory was Moseley, Rugby, and Leicester, but both Moseley and Leicester took their revenge in the return matches.

The question as to which club will hold the Northern Union Yorkshire Senior Competition "wooden spoon," and take part in the Test match with Hull Kingston Rovers will remain open until next week. Everyone had taken it for granted that Liversedge would be the "wooden spooner," and on that assumption they were allowed to fix their postponed Competition match—the last of the series—for Easter Tuesday, while the Competition Committee arranged the Test match for Easter Monday. It has since transpired that the match with Holbeck will settle the wooden-spoon question, so that to play the test game on Easter Monday is out of the question. The date for it has therefore to be re-arranged. Meanwhile, footballers at Heckmondwike cannot sleep o' nights for fear that Liversedge will beat Holbeck, and thus place the Heckmondwike club in charge of the wooden spoon.

In the fight for the old Yorkshire Cup another favourite went under on Saturday. This was Shipley, the winners of the First Competition. The Shipley men had been expected to follow up their Competition success by winning the Cup also, but they had a spoke put in their wheel at Alverthorpe on Saturday, the Wakefield suburbians winning by a dropped goal to nothing. Sowerby Bridge defeated Castleford on Saturday at their third attempt, and as they were the other favourites, it is to be presumed they will become the greater favourites still now that Shipley are out of the way. It is as well, however, to bear in mind that the present holders of the Cup are still on the warpath. Ossett have won their place in the semi-final round, and there is nothing at all extravagant in the idea that they may carry off the Cup for the second time. The "dark horse" of the competition is the Otley St. Joseph team. On their own ground the "Saints," it is said, have not been beaten for three years. They are now in the semi-final, and will have an opportunity of showing what they can do on a neutral ground against Alverthorpe, the conquerors of Shipley.

Lancastrians will shortly say au revoir to Mr. Charles Danby, who has been associated with the playing fortunes of the club of the county town of the Palatinate for a great number of years. Mr. Danby has been given an important engineering appointment in conection with a railway line to be laid in the Bombay presidency. The eldest son of Captain Danby, he started his football career at the Lancaster Royal Grammar School, where he was best known as half-back in the Lancaster team, gaining the confidence of players and public alike, so that he came to be sub-captain and captain of the team, and eventually chosen in the latter Rugby Union days of the club to represent his county. Business calls and a giving way of his knee prevented him latterly giving that assistance to his club he would have desired. But his heart was there all the same, and when he reaches the land of the Queen-Empress he will have the good wishes of a host of friends in Lancaster.

The Army final tie is the one engrossing topic in military football circles, all else being over-shadowed. The Army Athletic Ground at Aldershot has been closed until the tie day, and will soon be in the hands of the builders to make the stand accommodation. The 1st South Lancashire Regiment are the favourites, but the most fancied have been so often overthrown in this final that no one takes much account of favouritism. Either team will have to go all the way to win. The Lancastrians are, with one exception, men of the County Palatine. Their captain, Col.-Sgt. John Nolan, is a Prestonian, who in his younger days played for Preston Albion. The Army Service Corps are in a very fit condition, and great satisfaction is felt in the fact that Driver Martin's suspension will finish in time to allow him to play in the final next Monday. The Irish F. A. suspended him until the 31st. It will be remembered that he was turned off the field at Dublin by Tom Farrell in the Army semi-final against the 4th King's Royal Rifles. Captain Simpson will referee the game as formerly. The teams will be as follows:—1st South Lancashire Regiment: Maypother, Leather, Spencer, Wilson, Nolan, Brown, Fox, Larkin, Brunton, Newton, and T. Nolan. Army Service Corps: Manning, Bellringer, Lambert, Wilkie, Dornan Hollis, Martin, Godsmark, Wheeler, Burrage, and Taylor.

So Cambridge won the Boat Race, as I long ago anticipated. Little comment is needed, as the Light Blues had the measure of their men throughout. Gold, the Oxford stroke, rowed with masterly judgment, but the men behind him were either overtrained or physically incapable of responding to his repeated calls. A fine race took place up to Hammersmith Bridge, and then all was over. The Cantabs shot Barnes Bridge several lengths ahead, full of running, whereas the Oxonians—Gold alone excepted—were utterly used up at that point. In the result Cambridge, won by four lengths. Everybody, even the Oxonians, are pleased; and, for the future, it is universally hoped that the fortunes of his great "water derby of the year" will fall out with a much more pleasing variation. This is best for sport itself, and certainly best for all immediately concerned. Late on Saturday night, or rather, early on Sunday morning, the Oxford Association football team started on their Continental tour. They arrived in Berlin on Tuesday and played their first match in the Prussian capital. Vassall and confreres were in high spirits, and have thoroughly made up their minds to enjoy all the good things promised by their hosts everywhere.

THE Scottish History Society has undertaken a singularly interesting task in the publication of papers relating to the Scots Brigade in the service of the United Netherlands. The brigade performed its share in the gallant struggle of the Dutch for liberty. Mr. James Fergusson, a learned Scotch Sheriff, has been engaged in putting these papers together from the records in the Dutch archives. It is expected that a volume of them will be issued very shortly by the society. The history of the Scots Brigade in the Low Countries extends from 1572 to 1782. For some years after the Revolution of 1688, and the accession of William III, the brigade formed part of the British Army.

THE LATE DR. M. A. BOYD.

THE "British Medical Journal" of March 11th writes:—"We learn with much regret of the death of Dr. M. A. Boyd, of Dublin, which occurred at his residence, 30, Merrion Square, on March 5th. Dr. Boyd had been out hunting on the previous Saturday week, and got a severe wetting. The run was long, and he walked his horse home, a distance of many miles. He felt unwell next day, and remained in bed, but he rose to attend the urgent call of a sick friend, and on his return he found himself seriously ill. He at once summoned the aid of one of his colleagues, who discovered that Dr. Boyd was suffering from double pneumonia. Treatment did not arrest the disease. On March 4th symptoms of meningitis supervened, and on the following day he died. Sir Francis Cruise, Dr. Redmond, and Dr. Hayes were unremitting in their care of their friend. A tragic aspect is given to the occurrence by the fact that Dr. Boyd's mother, who resided with him, died of shock on the day after her son.

Dr. Boyd became a Licentiate of the College of Surgeons just thirty-one years ago, and obtained the Fellowship in 1874. He began practice in Kingstown, and was one of the original staff of St. Michael's Hospital in that town. After some years he was appointed Visiting Physician to the Mater Misericordia Hospital in Dublin. In 1888 he obtained the M. D. of Brussels, and in 1894 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland.

Dr. Boyd was one of the most respected members of the profession in Dublin. He attracted many friends by his conciliatory manner, and, although he was a man with views, he never offended anyone's susceptibility by inopportune advocacy of them. As a physician he was very well informed. His industry was marked, and the earnestness of his clinical work and observation made him a very sound and attractive clinical teacher. He contributed many useful papers to the journals. His death in such sad circumstances has caused sincere and widespread regret. Dr. Boyd was unmarried.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	Plague.		Deaths from all Causes
Wards.	Attacks.	Deaths.	
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	3	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	18	2	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	11	4	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	9	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	55	9	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	12	10	16
G Mahim and Worli	3	4	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	37	47
Total	110	70	193
Total plague deaths to date	44,332	38,748	
Same date last year	84	82	176

THE BENE-ISRAEL PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Captain Pritchard, District Officer, Umarkhadi and Dongri, visited the Bene-Israel Plague Hospital. He was much pleased with the arrangements and the sanitary condition of the hospital, and made the following remarks in the visitors' book:—"I was very glad to see the hospital and to find it so clean and well situated. The inmates appear to be progressing favorably, and those living in the quarters seem to be quite happy and contented, judging from their bright looks. Khan Saheb David Solomon deserves to feel every satisfaction at the result of his labours as exemplified in the hospital."

The Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, Professor Muller, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdulalli, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mohomed Yacoobkhan, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kassum Haji Mitha, Mr. Haji Mahomed A. Jumma, Mr. Mir Aun Alli, barrister-at-law, Messrs. A. S. Moos, Framji Bhicajee, and Rao Bahadur Wandekar visited the above hospital at Connaught Road, on the evening of the 11th instant, when Mr. David Aaron, Khan Saheb David Solomon, Messrs. Abraham Solomon, Benjamin Samson, Samuel S. Mazgaokar, Nahashone Abraham, Abraham Daniel, Samson Moses, and a few others of the Bene-Israel community were present to welcome them. Mr. Wadia and the other visitors were received at the gate by Khan Saheb David Solomon and Mr. David Aaron, who then introduced them to the other members of the community. Khan Saheb David Solomon in the course of his remarks gave a brief sketch of the working of the hospital, and pointed out that since its opening, on the 23rd February last year, 76 patients had been admitted, of which number 34 had been discharged cured and seven are rather in a convalescent state and under treatment. This showed a death-rate of 46 per cent., which would be brought down still lower if those dying within 24 hours after admission were omitted. The visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with the arrangement and the sanitary condition of the hospital. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdulalli, who has always evinced a warm-hearted sympathy for the poor, which has shown itself in the disinterested service he has rendered to many a plague hospital in Bombay, having in the course of conversation referred to the pecuniary condition of the hospital, Mr. Wadia, with his usual generosity gave a donation of Rs. 300, with a further promise to supply the poor inmates of the hospital. Before the pleasant evening was brought to a close, Mr. Wadia, Professor Muller, and other guests were garlanded.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The number of cases treated in the Parsee Fever Hospital, Parel, during the month of March last, were 113, of which 40 were remaining under treatment on the 28th February, and 73 new admissions received during the month. The total number of the plague cases treated was 104, and non-plague cases 9. Forty-two deaths occurred during the month, of which 6 occurred in 12 hours after admission, 7 in 24 hours, 9 in 48 hours, and twenty 48 hours after admission. The total number of cases discharged cured was 29, leaving 42 patients under treatment on 1st April.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Thursday was six, being three at the mandwas and one at Katheria, one at Kharewad, and one at Kharewadi. On Friday there were five deaths from plague, being three at the mandwas and one at Katheria, and one at Kharewadi. On Saturday there were four deaths, one of them being the first case at Varkoond where there have been three attacks.—At Dholar, in Upper Damaun, the Plague Commissioner, having got all the houses thoroughly disinfected, permitted the people to leave the mandwas and occupy their houses. As no case of plague occurred during the eleven days the houses have been reoccupied, all the mandwas erected for the people of Dholar were pulled down on Saturday.

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on Monday.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT.

THE following report will be presented to members at a general meeting to be held on Saturday, May 6:—

Your committee have great pleasure in laying before you the annual general report of the working of the Gymkhana during the last year, as well as the balance sheet of accounts for the same period, which, they trust, will be found satisfactory.

Members.—The number of members on the rolls at the end of the year amounted to 265; of whom 47 life-members, 157 subscribing members, and 61 were on the absent list. There were during the year 26 new members elected while 24 resigned.

President.—The committee feel great regret in recording the sad loss by death of their President, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, who occupied that post ever since the foundation of the institution. The vacancy so caused has been filled up by the election of his brother, the present baronet.

Committee.—There has been another change in the personnel of your committee since the publication of your last annual report. In November last Mr. N. N. Wadia, who has been one of the chief promoters of this institution, and first as honorary secretary and then as honorary treasurer rendered invaluable services to the Gymkana, tendered his resignation from the committee owing to his departure for Europe on account of ill-health. Mr. Hormasji Muncherji Cama kindly undertook to act for Mr. Wadia as honorary treasurer.

Pavilion.—The question of improving and extending the present pavilion continued to engage the attention of your committee during the past year, but circumstances over which they had no control compelled them to postpone the scheme. Endeavours will, however, be made to put the work in hand soon after the close of the next cricket season.

Cricket.—With regard to Gymkhana cricket a programme of a similar character to that of previous seasons was satisfactorily gone through. Twenty-six matches were played during the last rains, out of which 8 were won, 8 lost, and the rest drawn and abandoned. Both the fixtures with the Bombay and the Poona Gymkhanas were also gone through as usual.

Parsee-Presidency Matches.—Your committe had the arrangement, as in previous years, of the two matches between the Parsees and the Presidency, but they regret to observe that both the matches were lost. The question of the selection of umpires for these matches is under the consideration of your committee.

Tennis.—The important feature of the Tennis Season was the getting up of a double and single handicap tournaments for cups which were subscribed for by members. The double handicap tournament, which secured eleven entries, was won by Messrs. K. C. Lalkaka and F. C. Bottlewalla. They defeated Messrs. K. K. Kharas and S. H. Bottlewalla in the semi-final round, and then owing to Dr. F. J. Patel and Mr. K. K. Seervai having scratched, they had a walk-over in the final round. The single handicap tournament, which was keenly contested and secured 27 entries, was won by Mr. K. K. Kharas. The "Pastime System" scoring was adopted, Mr. K. K. Kharas being the scratch man, starting at 6 below scratch. His opponent in the final round was Mr. F. C. Bottlewalla, who started at scratch.

D. E. Mehta,
J. M. Divecha,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bomaby, 13th April,

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla presiding.

SUB-SOIL WATER IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered memorandum from the Commissioner dated the 4th April, forwarding with reference to Corporation's Resolution No. 11938, dated the 20th March 1899 for early decision of the Corporation, copy of the following letter to his address dated the 1st April 1899, from Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.I.E. :—

"In reply to your letter No. 31889. dated the 27th March in which you enquire what would be my fee for advising you on the question of sub-soil drainage in Bombay and when my services would be available to make an enquiry into this question, I have the honour to state that I shall be prepared to undertake the work on the 1st November next and that, in the meantime, I have arranged to go home for the summer.

With regard to fees I may say that the Calcutta Corporation paid me Rs. 5,000 for a report which occupied me one month, and on a three-years' engagement they paid me Rs. 2,350 per month. My fee in the case of Bombay would depend on the length of time occupied in the work and it would not exceed Rs. 15,000 supposing that I could complete the work in five months. For a shorter term than five months the fee would be—For one month, Rs. 5,000 for two months, Rs. 8,000, for three months, Rs 10,5000, for four months, Rs. 13,000, for five months, Rs. 15000. The favour of an early reply requested, in order that I may, if necessary, make early is arrangements to take up the work. to my London address, the United Club."

Sir George Cotton said that he did not think it right to take up much of the time of the Corporation, because he did not consider it wise to go into the merits of the question again. He held very strong views upon the question, but he did not think it expedient or prudent to re-open the question upon its merits or demerits, and to attempt a snatch vote in favour of one or the other proposal. The Corporation must now give up all idea of obtaining the services of Mr. Hughes, because that gentleman in his letter stated that he could not join them until November, and it also appeared from that letter that he anticipated that it would take at least four or five months before he could lay before the Corporation his views upon the question. In a case like that they would be losing the second monsoon in the year 2,000 and under such circumstances they could not accept the services of Mr. Hughes. The question then arose what were they to do. The Corporation was not unanimous as to what scheme might be adopted, and all that they required was more light upon the whole question. For his part he should be delighted to have more light especially if it could be obtained without any delay. The Corporation again could not determine upon Mr. Smith's scheme; because it would not be possible to give effect to it until after the rains. It had been suggested that they should ask Government for a Commission. While he was quite willing to admit that if they asked for Government Commission, it would remove all responsibility off the shoulders of the Corporation, he thought with all due deference to those who held that view that it would simply mean that the Corporation were shrinking the responsibility. If they went to the Government of Bombay or to the Government of India for the appointment of a Commission, and if they agreed to appoint such a Commission, the gentlemen who came here to advise them upon the matter would be entirely ignorant of local circumstances and would not possess that knowledge which every member of the Corporation already possessed. The Corporation had been studying and discussing the question for many years past, and though they differed in opinions, still they were supposed to have and actually had more knowledge than outsiders possessed. There would possibly be a difference of opinion among the four or five gentlemen, who might be appointed members of the Commission, in the same way as there was a difference of opinion among the committees appointed by the Corporation. There was again a serious disadvantage in the appointment of such a commission. If they went to Government for a commission, that commission might commit them to a very heavy expenditnre, without perchance attaining the purpose they had in view. He, therefore, took it that it would be unwise for the Corporation to ask Government for a commission, which would in the first place take a long time before it was appointed, and whose advice could not after all be accepted as infallible and one which must be carried out in its entirety. They all remembered that the work of the Drainage Commission was deemed unsatisfactory, and it had often been expressed at the board of the Corporation that it would have been very much better if that commission had never been appointed. There was again another suggestion, and it was that the Corporation should go to their old friend Mr. Baldwin Latham. It would be a grievous mistake to go to that gentleman, because ever since the Corporation had adopted the shone system of drainage, which was eminently fitted for the low-lying districts in the city, Mr. Baldwin Latham had declined to advise the Corporation on drainage matters. If, however, Mr. Latham consented to advise them, he would not tell them anything more than he had already told them. He made his report in the year 1890, and Mr. Walton, their Executive Engineer prepared an elaborate scheme founded on that report—a scheme which was estimated to 111 lakhs of rupees. That scheme, if he remembered it aright, never came before the Corporation. Two years ago, when the health of the city became generally affected, there was such an outcry about the sub-soil water that Mr. Smith was employed especially to prepare a scheme, which he did exactly on the lines propounded by Mr. Baldwin Latham. If the Corporation went to that eminent engineer, and he accepted to give them his advice, he (Sir George Cotton) did not think he would do more than laying down the principles which he had laid down for them on a former occasion. He then moved that the Commissioner be requested to inquire into and report on the following points, in consultation with the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer, the Special Drainage Engineer the Deputy Executive Engineer for Drainage and the Water Engineer :—

(1) Has the sub-soil water risen during the past ten years, or is at such a height as to increase the mortality?

(2) Would the lowering of the sub-soil water improve the health of the city?

(3) Is the scheme prepared by Mr. Smith in accordance with the principles laid down by Mr. Baldwin Latham and the scheme prepared by Mr. Walton on the report submitted by Mr. Baldwin Latham?

(4) Would the scheme prepared by Mr. Smith be effective in removing sub-soil water?

(5) What part of the scheme so far as the health of the city is concerned, should be undertaken first, in what order should the several works be proceeded?

(6) And generally as to the cause of the increased normal mortality since 1891?

At the suggestion of Dr. Katrak, under the resolution, the Commissioner was also asked to report on such points connected with the inquiry which he might think necessary to elucidate the question.

Mr. James Macdonald seconded the proposition.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji rose to a point of order. He wanted to know if the Corporation could discuss a subject upon which they had already come to a decision and three months had not passed since that decision.

The President held that the proposition was quite in order, as no final decision had been come to by the Corporation on the last occasion. They had only asked the Commissioner to ascertain whether they could engage the services of Mr. Hughes. The whole question was before the Corporation, who were competent to pass any resolution they liked.

Dr. Viegas thought that some members of the Corporation ought to have been associated with the Commissioner in the inquiry. He was of opinion that the report of the Commissioner would carry very little weight, since he and Mr. Smith had committed themselves in favour of a certain scheme, and it was not likely that they would now come to a different conclusion. He felt that the object of Sir George Cotton's motion was only to shelve the question for some time.

Dr. Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that the letter of the Commissioner be recorded; that the services of Mr. Hughes be engaged for such period as the Commissioner might deem necessary on the terms mentioned by him; that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for Mr. Hughes working in consultation with the Executive Engineer and the Special Drainage Engineer of the Municipality; and that the Commissioner be requested to submit through the Standing Committee proposals for meeting the cost of engaging Mr. Hughes' services. Dr. Katrak in support of his amendment said that he for his part did not see any advantage in appointing the Committee of the Marine officers. Four out of six had had an opportunity of expressing their opinions, and unless some overwhelming evidence was forthcoming it was not likely that they would change their opinions. Besides the principal object for which the Corporation decided to ask for the services of Mr. Hughes was to collect data and not opinion, because if there was one thing on which much stress was laid when the matter was discussed last time, it was with regard to the incompleteness and the unreliability of the data laid before the Corporation. It might be an inconvenience that Mr. Hughes could not undertake the work before November next. But it was to be borne in mind that for the data to be complete, at least a full cycle of one year was necessary. Perhaps five months would be found insufficient. Regarding the suggestion made in the public viz., that a Government Commission be appointed, he did not approve of the plan. It might or it might not force on the Corporation a costly scheme; but certainly there was nothing before the Corporation as to what would be the cost of that Commission. There was, however, considerable force in what Sir George had said, viz., that local knowledge was very necessary in deciding such important questions. There was no doubt that Mr. Hughes would give the Corporation very valuable information and report, and if that report were modified in the light of local knowledge, it would be extremely valuable with that view, he associated the names of Mr. Murzban and Mr. Smith, who would no doubt assist the experts in his report. He further said that in deciding upon a question of such importance and of such a permanent character, it was necessary that the Corporation should be on surer grounds, and even if it took time should not be grudged. It was said that Mr. Latham had already expressed himself in favour of the scheme, and that Mr. Smith's scheme was in accordance with it. Dr. Katrak said that there was no doubt that though general principles were given by Mr. Latham, still be too advocated no data to be collected on this question. There was no doubt that in deciding upon a work of this kind, the Corporation ought to have the best information available, and under no circumstance should that body allow themselves to accord their sanction to a work costing lakhs of rupees on incomplete data.

Mr. Vithalrao Vandekar seconded the amendment.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that Sir George Cotton had by his proposition asked the Corporation to do a thing which they had done two years ago. It was well-known that Mr. Snow had submitted a report to the Corporation, after consulting with the Health Officer, the special Drainage Engineer, and Mr. Bruce, recommending them to undertake the sub-soil drainage as soon as possible. Their present Commissioner did the same thing. Sir George now wanted to do the same thing over again. Was that the way to expedite a work, which was pronounced to be of the greatest possible importance for the health of Bombay? By passing the resolution, the Corporation would put themselves face to face with their executive officers, which was not a desirable position for them to take up. Then they had to consider the consequences of the different officers not agreeing in their views. Sir George Cotton had laid great stress upon the fact that their officers had the advantage over the outsiders in that they had local knowledge and were better acquainted with the subject under consideration. But the Corporation should remember that the same circumstances existed when they resolved to consult Mr. Baldwin Latham in the year 1890 about the drainage of the city. It ought to be borne in mind that the object in consulting him was to benefit themselves by his superior knowledge of sanitary engineering aided by the local knowledge of their own officers. But since it was not now possible to get the advice of Mr. Baldwin Latham, he recommended them to consult Mr. SantoCrimp, an assistant of Mr. Latham, who was on the London County Council and was being consulted by the English Municipalities in these matters. Dr. Ismail then moved an amendment to the effect that with a view to obtaining reliable opinion on the whole question of sub-soil drainage the Municipal Commissioner be requested to put himself in communication with Mr. Santo Crimp of the London County Council and ascertain whether his services would be available for that purpose, and, if so, the remuneration he would expect for his professional services.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtoola Sayani said in the course of his remarks, when a difficult matter, entailing heavy expenditure, was before the Corporation every member was anxious to get more light. But three things should guide them in coming to a decision on this subject. They understand what were the principles which were to direct them in the work; as to the facts upon which these principles are to be applyed, and third as to local knowledge, Mr. Baldwin Latham had given them the principles, and where could they get better. The facts they could get from their own officers, who had also full local knowledge. Would they not know more about the subject than outsiders? If a business man wished to make an alteration in his business, he would call into consultation the heads of the departments. That was a sensible procedure, and on this ground, Sir George Cotton's motion commended itself to him. Instead of going to another country or another town, it would be more discreet to consult their own officers? (Hear, hear). He thought it was time for action; the past had been devoted to talking. He suggested that Sir George should add to his motion power to enable the Commissioner to call in such outside expert aid as he thought fit.

Sir George Cotton readily agreed to this.

Mr. Kabraji said that the reference of the question to heads of departments was tantamount to the shelving of the question until an indefinite period. The proper course was to avail themselves of the services of Mr. Hughes, and to settle the question once for all.

Dr. Cowasji said that when he suggested the name of Mr SantoCrimp in the year 1893 Mr Acworth the then Commissioner said that Mr. Smith then special Drainage Engineer had better local knowledge than the gentleman who had improved the drainage of the House of Commons. The Municipal officers would by better able to accomplish what was desired by the Corporation.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra was sorry to find that there was again such a diversity of opinion among the members of the Corporation. He was informed that Mr. Hughes was to a certain extent a pupil of Mr. Smith, and if that were so, why should they show any want of confidence in Mr. Smith. He suggested that the proposal to leave it to the discretion of the Commissioner to consult experts, if he thought it necessary to do so, should be of a limited character. The Commissioner should be asked to come to the Corporation for determining the amount of fees to be awarded to the experts.

Mr. C.N. Wadia was against a departmental enquiry.

Sir George Cotton having replied on the debate,

The President put Dr. Ismail's amendment to the vote. As ten members were in favour and an equal number was against the amendment the President gave his casting vote in favour of it, and declared it carried.

Dr. Katrak's amendment, was then put to the vote as against Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed's amendment, and it was lost.

Dr. Ismail's amendment was then put as a substantive motion, and carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE STUART-STRONG HOSPITAL.

The following subscriptions are acknowledged with many thanks :—

In aid of the Building fund of the Stuart-Strong Hospital :—Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Rs. 250.

In aid of the Hospital fund :—

	Rs.
Messrs. Gaddum and Co.	50
The Chanda Ramjee Press Co.	100
Captain R. Loch, D. O., A Ward	10
Major Leslie	10
Mr. Narain Trimbuk Vaidya	10
Mr. Rao Purshotum Odhowjee	25
Mr. James P. Chrystal	20

The Ontario Legislative Assembly on March 21, adopted a resolution in favour of sending a memorial to the Imperial Government requesting them to amend the British North America Act and to secure the reform of the Canadian Senate, so that, in case of disagreement between the Dominion Senate, and House of Commons, the Governor-General may call a joint ballot of both Houses. The resolution was adopted on strict party lines, forty-eight Liberals voting for it and thirty-seven Conservatives against it.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delecately perfumed, Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sole by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

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THE CHURCH CRISIS.

The following statement represents the views of the Church Association on the subject of the hearing of ritual disputes before the archbishops :—

That in the opinion of this Association it would be wrong in principle and disastrous in point of expediency for Protestants to mix themselves up with the sham litigation which it is proposed to carry on before the Archbishop of Canterbury, sitting out of Court, and affecting to review points ruled by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the lines of the notorious and discredited Lambeth Judgment. In the case of the Bishop of Lincoln the Primate was sitting judicially in a Court recognised by law, whose proceedings were public, and were regulated by well-known precedents. Although, therefore, it was unconstitutional on the part of Archbishop Benson to disregard and run counter to the decisions of the Supreme Court, yet his judgment was capable of being enforced in whole or in pat, and there was a real representation of both sides at the hearing, with ample time for due preparation for the case. But Archbishop Temple is not sitting in any "Court" known to the law. He is merely proposing to exercise an administrative discretion which is, and can have no value whatever, except in the particular parish affected, and as to which he will take the full responsibility of acting on his own individual impressions. Whether his discretion is wisely exercised or is a mere pretext for conceding to the lawbreakers a sort of irregular dispensation from observance of the law, makes no difference as to the extra-judicial character of the proceedings. On principle it is the duty of Churchmen to reisist and to repudiate every attempt on the part of the bishops to rehear "personally" questions already settled by the Supreme Court. The Church Association, therefore, can be no party to any such proceedings, since no appeal lies to the Privy Council as is provided by the "great Reformation Statute" 25th 8c. 19, "for lack of justice at, or in any of the Courts of the Archbishops of this realm."

The secretary of the Church Association states that with a view to the next general election, the association has prepared a scheme which is now being worked by that department known as the National Protestant League. To judge from the list of constituencies given in which the scheme has already been adopted, it is a movement which will have to be reckoned with by parliamentary candidates. The National Protestant League will strongly urge all those who have signed the roll-books to vote solid against any member of the House of Commons who does not vote for the second reading of the Church Discipline Bill, 1899; and at the general election the whole of this influence will be used on behalf of those candidates who will most actively maintain the Protestantism of the Church and nation. This movement is entirely independent of party, and will in every case give its support to the best Protestant, whatever his political creed. In some constituencies there are already a sufficient number of electors enrolled to control the present balance of parties. The plan is to enrol in each constituency 100 parliamentary voters who undertake not to pledge themselves to vote for any candidate until after they have been called together to consider, in conjunction with the London council of the National Protestant League, how their united votes may be used in the Protestant interest They are to canvass for other voters until, as will be seen, as many as 300 or 500 voters have been enrolled in many constituencies. Whenever an election is to take place in any constituency the electors who have signed the roll will be consulted as to how best their votes can be used for the Protestant cause. In the meantime the organisation will be used to influence the present members by pressing them to support such measures as the Church Discipline Bill, 1899, which has already been read a first time in the House of Commons, and is down for second reading for May 10 next.

Canon Gore at Westminister Abbey preached a notable sermon as to the present agitation. Having pointed out that ways of worship were very much a matter of temperament, he observed that nothing was more remarkable than the way in which St. Paul, while strong on fundamentals, allowed the widest liberty on non-essentials. Let them, urged the preacher, be careful not to offend others by the ostentatious use of the crucifix, which might be helpful to themselves but a stumbling-block to weak brethern. Let them not interfere with one another or pay too much attention to such matters, but attend to weightier matters.

The vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, announces that after having held the service of the "Veneration of the Cross" for eight years he, at the Bishop of London's desire, will discontinue it this Good Friday. He asked the bishop not to interfere with it this year, as it might be thought it was given up owing to the brawling last Good Friday, but the bishop wrote explaining that the memorandum was sent to all the churches in the diocese which he (the bishop) thought it might concern, and was drawn up in accordance with such principles as he thought to be most expedient. Mr. Westall admits that the bishop is perfectly right.

The Rev. John Wageford, vicar of St. Margaret's, Liverpool, has abandoned the outdoor procession in the streets on Good Friday, but the "Way of the Cross" will be used in the church.

The "Chester Chronicle" publishes extracts from a book which has been distributed by Archdeacon Barber, rector of St. Mary's Within-the-Walls Chester to boys and girls in the parish going up for confirmation. The book, which is entitled "Before the Altar," by the Rev. R. J. Wilson, D.D., late warden of Keble College, Oxford, contains the following form of confession :—

"I confess to God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, before the whole company of Heaven and before you Father, 'that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word, and deed by my fault, by my own fault, by my own grievous fault. Especially I remember having committed the following sins since my last confession." (Here mention your sins.) The form of confession proceeds :—"For these and all my other sins, which I cannot now remember, I am heartily sorry. I firmly proposed to amend, and I ask of you, Father, penance, advice, and absolution."

Among the questions which are suggested to the boys and girls for self-examination are the following :—"Have I given way to impure thoughts and feelings or conversation; read of such things; done anything of the kind alone or with others; looked at bad pictures?" The candidates are assured that "our sins are not affairs only between ourselves and God. The Church has, under the guidance of the Holy Ghost, deputed the priests to receive these confessions of sins, and the priests have the commission of Christ to pronounce forgiveness to penitent souls in His name and by His power. The best way, therefore, in the case of all grave sins is to open our grief to God's minister in order to get the benefit of absolution."

The Bishop of Peterborough, addressing a congregation at a Confirmation Service at Syston, near Leicester, referred to the controversies in the Church. He denied that the Prayer Book taught the doctrine of transubstantiation. Everything that set out the worship of the elements of communion was forbidden. Neither did the Bible say the sacrament should be taken fasting, and as to confession, though they might, on occasions of conscientious difficulty, go for advice to a learned and discreet minister, that must be the exception and not the rule. The Church knew nothing of the necessity of confession before communion.

The Bishop of Gibraltar has written a letter to the *Times*, published on March 23, which opens as follows :—

We must be very sanguine and optimistic if, after reading the manifesto which was sent forth a few days ago from the office of the English Church Union, and of which I have just received a copy, we suppose that any decisions which the two metropolitans may deliver on disputed points of ritual, or any reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts which our rulers may agree to make, will quiet the troubled waters and restore discipline, peace, and concord to our Church, so long as party organisations continue to be maintained. Whatever may be the good which these organisations effect, it is vastly outweighed by the evil. They exasperate and embitter controversy. They widen, deepen, and prepetuate our unhappy divisions. They blind men to the comparative importance of things. They create an *imperium in imperio*, weakening and even superseding rightful authority. They issue *mots d'ordrs* regardless of the directions of our properly constituted rulers. They disintegrate the Church, and lead to disruption. This is no overdrawn picture of the havoc which the English Church Union is at present working. In the "Memorandum" which the society has issued this month it states that "at present the whole discipline of the Church is in ruins.' If such be the case, who created the ruins? Not the great body of our clergy. They are obedient to their bishops, loyal to the principles of the Prayer Book, faithful to their ordination vows. The ruins, so far as they exist, are the work of those members of the Church Union who refuse to bow to the law of their Church and country.

Mr. Gedge has re-drafted his motion, which has the first place on Tuesday, April 11, in regard to the memorial of the English Church Union. In its new form the resolution runs as follows :—

That this House deplores the spirit of lawlessness shown in a memorial which the English Church Union (a society of which more than 4,000 clergy of the Church of England are stated to be members) adopted unanimously at a meeting held in London on the 28th day of February last, and directed a copy to be sent to the Queen, and to every member of each House of Parliament, and approves of the declaration made in this House on the 2nd day of March last by the First Lord of the Treasury, that neither her nor the Lord Chancellor would recommend any clergyman to a benefice unless convinced that he was prepared loyally to obey his bishop, and, in accordance therewith, resolves that no member of the English Church Union should be recommended by a Minister of the Crown for appointment to a bishopric, ecclesiastical office, or benefice until the Minister is convinced that he will obey the law as declared by the Courts which have jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical.

THE FAR EAST.

HU YUFEN ACQUITTED.

ANOTHER MAHOMEDAN REBELLION.

THE CHARGES AGAINST YUFEN FOUND TO BE UNFOUNDED.

A private despatch has been supplied to the *Sin Wen Pon*, which gives a detailed statement of the underhanded manner in which Hu Yufen was deprived of his office as Director of Northern Railways. It appears that while Hu was engaged in surveying a route in Chingchaw, Chang Yenmow managed by bribing Pi Hsiao-li (the so-called False Eunuch) to the tune of Tls. 400,000, likewise a Grand Secretary, who is a relative of the Empress-Dowager Tls. 200,000, to which had to be added an annual sum of Tls. 80,000, succeeded in inducing them to denounce Hu Yufen to the Empress-Dowager for being over-friendly with foreigners and having defalcated money to the amount of Tls. 1,500,000. By these bribes and false charges the dismissal of Hu was obtained.

As Chang could not be promoted to fill Hu's position at once, Hsu Chingcheng was appointed, as has already been stated. It is reported that since Hsu took over his new post as Director of Northern Railways, that he caused to be posted on his gate six characters, signifying that he did not care to interfere in any way and that he wanted no money. This of itself is considered by many to be a plain proof of the power that Chang was able to wield.

It is also stated that Chang directed Mr. Kinder, the British engineer, to proceed to Peking, but this gentleman took no notice of the order until sent for by the British Minister, to whom he gave an explanation of his objections to having anyting to do with Chang. The day after seeing the British Minister, Mr. Kinder was present at a conference held at the Tsung-li Yamen, when he was asked about the alleged defalcations. Mr. Kinder told the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen that although Hu had expended Tls. 4,000,000 instead of Tls. 2,500,000, as at first estimated, yet this sum had been spent honestly, and that a hundred carriages and cars had been added to the stock, besides constructing extra stations and bridges and other matters that were requisite, besides those laid down in plans and estimates. Mr. Kinder was also asked if he had a statement of accounts, when he replied in the negative, but told the Ministers he could prepare them within a month. The next day Mr. Kinder returned to Tongku, when the foreign engineers and staff were directed to render a strict account in English and Chinese as quickly as possible. This was at the end of last Chinese year. On the 2nd and 3rd day of the new year Hu wired for Director of the Railway Stores at Shanhaikwan and other officials in Tientsin to make up their accounts at once. In the short period of ten days Hu had his accounts ready and presented them to the members of the Tsung-li Yamen; and they were found, without the slightest doubt, to be correct by the tribunal constituted to investigate the charge brought against Hu and to examine the accounts.

It is further stated that Chang has attempted to get himself appointed in Hu's place that he might be able to appropriate means to keep on the management of the Bureau for Mining Affairs of which he is Director.

As Hu has been exonerated, it is feared that Chang cannot escape being brought in guilty of the charge of malicious and false accusation.

It is also stated that the Russian Government have withdrawn their protest against the Newchwang railway being granted to Great Britain on the understanding that Yufen should continue to be Director of the Northern Railways. In fact they have demanded the reason of Hu's removal.

Reports are also abroad that Hu Yufen will probably be reinstated, and that a German named Detring, whom the Government has repudiated, is blamed with being at the bottom of Hu's misfortune.

COLLISION AT WOOSUNG.

THE TAMSUI BEACHED.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer Tamsui, Capt. Brown, which left Shanghai on March 23 for Newchwang, was run into by the Norwegian steamer Hermes at Woosung. The collision occurred at 1-50 p.m. off Gough Island, the Hermes steaming towards Shanghai at the time and flying light. When a collision appeared to be imminent the Hermes went full speed astern, but too late to avoid the crash. The Tamsui received a terrific blow on the port beam and while she was apparently not injured very much above the water line, there was a considerable rent below, and it is believed several plates have been started. On the wells being sounded it was found necessary to beach her and she now lies high and dry on Gough Island. Lighters are now at work, the cargo being discharged as rapidly as possible. The Hermes was badly injured, but all above water. Her bows were stove in, rails and stanchions carried away. She remains down river.—*Mercury*.

ANOTHER MAHOMEDAN REBELLION.

The *N.-C. Daily News* publishes the following special telegrams, dated Peking, 23rd March :—News has been received from Lanchou, capital of Kansu province, that the Mahomedan communities to the northwest of that city—known as the Salah Mussulmans, the most savage and bigoted of that faith in the Chinese dominions—have rebelled. The green sacred Banner of the Prophet has been unfurled by their Akhoon, or Chief Mulla, and the word passed to all the Mahomedan townships in Kansu, Shensi, and Chinese Turkestan to wage war to the knife upon the Buddhist unbelievers. A telegram from Governor Jao of Chinese Turkestan, whose capital is Urumtsi, has also been received, reporting considerable unrest among the Tunganis (Chinese Mahomedans) and Tarantchis in Kuldja, and Turkis in Kashgaria, owing to widespread but confused rumours of the raising of the Prophet's green Banner among the Salah Mahomedans and their supposed victories over the Imperial troops sent against them.

A telegraphic dispatch from Viceroy T'ao of Kansu has been received, reporting the massacre of over thirty Chinse Buddhists by rebel Salah Mahomedans and that a general conflagration is feared with the return of warm weather in April or May, when communication becomes easier, unless a strong army is assembled in Kansu. Viceroy complained of the withdrawal to Peking of Generals Tung Fuhsiang and Chang-Chun with their best troops whose sanguinary battles for the past 20 years against the Mahomedans have made them greatly feared by the latter, not only in Kansu but also in Chinese Turkestan, and that, in consequence, the whole Northwest is practically defenceless and at the mercy of the Mahomedans if they should unite together and rebel. Unless substantial help in men and good officers be sent to Kansu, Viceroy T'ao refuses to accept the responsibility should trouble arise.

PEKING NEWS.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes on 11th March :—It is believed by many that Li Hung-chang will have to make tracks for Peking with all speed to aid the Government in the negotiations with Italy. He may after all return to the Tsung-li Yamen. No one need be disturbed by this, for it is not in Li's power to make that body any worse than it is. He would add vastly to its intelligence and efficiency, and one of the best informed men in Peking emphatically asserts that 'the notion that Li is the enemy of England is utterly unfounded.' This will not be believed by many Britishers at present. They may be mistaken. I give the assertion as one entitled to attention because of the high character, ability and genuine friendliness to England of the gentleman who made it.

THE PALACE.

Report says that the Empress Dowager is soon going to the Eho Palace—and the Emperor is to accompany her in order to ensure him the loving attention and kind nursing his delicate health demands.

The Ministers in Peking have not yet been favoured with the usual New Year's audience. The time for it has long passed and no one seems to know whether it will take place this year or not.

I have asked a large number of people who are usually well-informed on Palace affairs and not one of them can give the least information as to the present state of the Emperor's health or prospects. There is an ominous silence, and we can only 'faintly hope' that no news is good news. Often this is not the case in China. This highly favoured land cannot be expected to conform to Western ways, therefore its proverb would be 'No news is bad news'—so much the worse for His Majesty Kuang Hsu.

According to precedent, the 'Imperial Grace Examinations' should long ere this have been announced, but not a word has been said, and if the silence continues much longer it will augur badly for Kuang Hsu's chances of seeing the thirtieth year of his reign commemorated in the usual way. Another visit of the wives of the Ambassadors to comfort his 'dear aunt' will probably tend to speedily terminate his sorrows.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS.

THE PROSPECT REASSURING.

The situation in the southern islands of the Philippines is very satisfactory.

In the island of Negros the natives have settled down to their peaceful avocations, a constitution having been drafted on American lines.

AFFAIRS IN MANILA.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PROVINCES.

A HAZARDOUS TRIP TO MALOLOS.

A gentleman who travelled up from Manila by the British steamer Sungkiang tells of a most unsatisfactory state of affairs in official circles in the Philippines. It is stated that Major-General Otis received telegraphic instructions from the War Office intimating that he should turn over his command of the forces operating against the Filipinos to an officer of inferior rank. Our informant thinks it was either General Wheaton or General Lawton who was mentioned as the officer to take command. General Otis was to be removed from his military command in order that he might devote his time solely to the many and ever-increasing duties of Civil Governor of the Philippines. It would seem, however, that General Otis resented the interference with his command of the Forces, and has absolutely refused to hand over his command to an inferior officer. The General is a fervent Catholic and is largely influenced by Father McKinnon the famous Army chaplain and it is said he hopes for a peaceful settlement by the mediation of the church. A lenient policy is favoured and the Filipincs are allowed to enter the town during daylight and go about at their leisure, making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the condition of affairs inside the capital and the movements of the American troops. These peaceful natives after having obtained the information they are in search of take themselves out of the city by a different route to the Filipino headquarters. Consequently there is little that is transpiring in the city that is not known to the Filipino leaders.

The day previous to the sailing of the Sungkiang from Manila the steamer Saturnus arrived from Santo Tomas with the British subjects who have been detained by Aguinaldo at Malolos. A gentleman named Nicholson who had travelled by land to the Filipino headquarters to obtain a conference with Aguinaldo with reference to

THE RELEASE OF THE BRITISHERS

was amongst the passengers. He had a most exciting journey to the Filipino head-quarters. He was seized at the first station of the Filipino lines, his special passport granted by Aguinaldo and having the holder's photograph on the back, being torn up immediately on presentation. After enduring many hardships he at last reached the Filipino headquarters and had a personal interview with the Filipino leader. The Britishers were allowed to leave, and they were thankful to be back in Manila. Mr Higgins, of the Railway Company, declined to leave, being perfectly assured he would come to no harm.

The stringency in the food supply of Manila has been somewhat relieved. Cattle are now being brought up from the southen ports. There had been a large importation of cattle from Amoy, and the Sungkiang on her last trip carried a full cargo of live stock from Hongkong, which realized $180 a head. The Esmeralda also took over a large consignment of cattle and sheep but when the quarantine officials visited the ship a number of the cattle were declared to be suffering from disease, rinderpest or foot and mouth disease, and the vessel was ordered to steam out to Corregidor and dump her cargo of cattle and sheep into the sea. The authorities have now closed the port to cattle from Hongkong and the China coast ports in consequence of the prevalence of rinderpest in the Colony and on the mainland.

The new British Consul Captain H. S. Harford, has arrived in Manila and taken over the control of the Consulate from Vice-Consul Ramsden, who has rendered very efficient service during the troublous times in the Philippines. The Consulate has been removed from the business centre to a building in Nosaleda.

The transports Solave and Sherman have arrived with re-inforcements for the Army and the battleship Origon has re-inforced Admiral Dewey's fleet.

A flying brigade in command of General Wheaton has been doing some very effective service, and has had some sharp fighting with the Filipinos.

THE POSITION IN THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS.

ATTEMPT TO EFFECT A COMPROMISE.

A special correspondent with the U.S. Army writing from Iloilo on March 15 says:—A plucky attempt was made on the 11th inst. by Lieut. Commander C. D. M. Cowper, the commanding officer of the British gunboat Plover, to effect a settlement between the American authorities and the natives of Panay. I say the natives of Panay advisedly because there is not the slightest doubt that the insurrection is kept alive here by the bravos and adventurers sent over by Aguinaldo to anticipate the capitulation of Iloilo to the Americans.

The attempt to effect a compromise was, of course, unofficial. While willing to consider any suggestion put forward by the natives, the American general could not, under any other condition, begin to treat with the insurgents but before setting out on his humane and adventurous task Commander Cowper submitted his proposal to General Miller, who allowed him to cross the American lines. Commander Cowper was accompanied by a friend of his, a member of the British community and the representative of one of the leading commercial houses and well-known to the local leaders. The third member of the party was Mr. Raimundo Melliza, an ex-President of the Filipino Congress here and the son of Mr. Cornelio Melliza, a rich native merchant and planter. It was not known in what spirit the natives would receive the ambassadors, and in some quarters there was apprehension for their safety.

They crossed the river at Molo and trudged through the town of Mandurrias intending to go as far as the insurgent trenches; but finding the insurgents were farther off than they expected, and as the roads were heavy and the heat trying they decided to rest in a house by the roadside, sending on a messenger to invite the rebel leaders to meet them there.

They came. The party comprised sixteen officers and officials, including Roque Lopez, ex-President of the Congress, Jobito Yusay, and Villanuava. Pablo Areneta, the Uisayan general, and Diozas the Filipino general, and Aguinaldo's principal representative, were notable absentees. Commander Cowper was favourably impressed by the youthfulness, smartness, intelligence and moderation of the native representatives.

Speaking in Spanish, Commander Cowper, in suitable terms, after explaining that he came unofficially and as a mutual friend suggested that an arrangement might be arrived at that would accomplish an honourable peace and permit the resumption of trade and the ordinary routine of domestic life. He endeavoured to convince them that the American people had no desire to oppress the natives, that they came as friends, that there was no intention to rule in the spirit of old Spain but to give the inhabitants of the Philippines a larger freedom to improve the country and to develop the resources of the islands. A continuation of the present struggle would only result in loss of life, loss of capital and the indefinite dislocation of trade with attendant evils to the lower classes of the people.

He was listened to attentively and respectfully. The remarks of some of the natives convinced him that they would welcome a settlement, but some of their arguments were unanswerable and tended to show how by their fatal procrastination in declaring their policy in regard to the Philippines the American Government misled the native population or at any rate that small section of it which interests itself in the political affairs of the country.

One man said they were as anxious as any American could be to resume their peaceful occupation. They were not fighting because they liked it. They did not find it enjoyable to be out in the country living under warlike conditions, risking their lives; but they were fighting for rights they considered menaced by the American authorities and were prepared to defend their rights to the death.

Another said they could not decide upon any compromise until they consulted with the Government at Malolos. They stood or fell by Luzon. If the insurgent leaders in Luzon were able to bring about an arrangement with the American authorities, the people of Panay were willing to accept their decision.

Some accused the Americans of bad faith. The acts of the Americans were not in accordance with the fair words they used to the native leaders.

As a last resort Commander Cowper asked if any of them could suggest a possible solution apart from consultation with Aguinaldo. He was quite prepared to take back any message they were prepared to give.

After long consultation among themselves, a native spokesman replied that they, as natives of Panay, were prepared to treat for peace through a strong independent Power and suggested that Great Britain should step in as arbiter between them and the American people.

This brought the conference to a termination and although the mission failed to accomplish the main object Commander Cowper had in view it was at least successful in securing an expression of opinion that will help to guide the American authorities in future dealings with the native leaders. In fulfilment of his promise Commander Cowper placed the opinions of the insurgents before General Miller.

EFFORTS TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT.

THE POSITION IN THE SOUTH.

A special telegram from a special correspondent, dated Iloilo March 28, says:—Yesterday another effort was made by a British resident to reach the insurgent leaders in the Southern islands and arrange unofficially a settlement of affairs.

He was well received by the Filipinos, but from a conversation with the natives they appeared to be ignorant of what was transpiring in the North. The Tagalog emissaries sent down here by Aguinaldo hold sway over the natives.

As there is no likelihood of any developments here until Luzon difficulties are settled I return to Manila to-morrow.

H. M. S. Pigmy is starting on a cruise amongst the islands to ascertain the safety of the isolated Britishers.

AFFAIRS IN MANILA.

A private letter dated Manila 23rd March, states that war operations continued and that American steam-launches were patrolling the Lake. The Americans, however, had eight killed and fifty wounded before they got there. The Insurgent losses have been heavy including some 300 prisoners. A strong body of Americans has been located at Calcocan for the last ten days preparing to march on Malolos and will probably start to-day. They will meet with strong resistence at Polo where the Filipinos are well intrenched; but there is little doubt the natives will be put to rout and probably with great slaughter. Business is at a standstill. The steamers that went to Leyte for hemp have not been allowed to land the Filipinos opposing but those vessels that went to Sorzogon met with no difficulty. This state of affairs will continue until the various ports are garrisoned by American troops. When that will be it is impossible to say, as General Otis is even yet short of men. One cannot help sharing the opinion with others that the ports should have been taken before doing anything around Manila. We should then have had business in full swing all round, which would naturally have greatly assisted the pacification of the archipelago. Private wires from Iloilo announce that the troubles in Negros have been arranged, and in connection with this it is said that one or two prominent foreigners were instrumental in restoring order by rendering valuable assistance to the Americans and the natives while the negotiations for peace were being carried on.

THE ADVANCE ON MALOLOS.

STUBBORN FIGHTING.

Manila, March 29.

Since Saturday, the Americans have cleared the country from Mariquina to Maliino, a distance of twenty miles. The advance on Malolos continues. The Americans are having some very hard fighting, the insurgents showing a stubborn resistance. The American losses number 31 killed and 230 wounded. The insurgent losses are severe. It is expected that a strong resistance will be offered at Malolos. The insurgents destroy the railway as they retreat. A dynamite bomb thrown into the Commissariat Depot at Binondo did no damage.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr D B Allen has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 24th Jan.

The services of Mr W M Hailey of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture.

The services of Mr F W Strong of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased under the 24th and 25th Vict Cap 67 Sec 26 to grant the Hon Sir Arthur Charles Trevor K C S I an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months with effect from the 3rd inst or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Lieut F A L Hammond I M S Madras are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Major Hem Chandra Banerji I M S Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Govt.

The services of Lieut J M M Collard 30th Madras Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The services of Capt F H Johnstone 11th Madras Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut L B H Haworth 4th Bo Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

The services of Lieut W A Light 14th Bo Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Lieut W H Bunbury R E are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as Offg Military Asst Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr W M Hailey of the Indian Civil Service whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture by Notification No. 262 dated 12th April 1899 in the Home Dept is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the 27th March 1899 during the absence on privilege leave of Mr E Maconochie.

Furlough for eight months under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations is granted to Mr S Eardley-Wilmot Conservator 2nd grade in charge of the Oudh Forest Circle in the N W Provinces and Oudh with effect from the afternoon of the 4th April 1899.

The following arrangements are made during Mr Wilmot's absence or until further orders; Mr A L Home Conservator 1st grade to hold charge of the Oudh Forest Circle with effect from the afternoon of the 4th April 1899 Mr F. G Chester Depy Consvr 1st grade Bengal to officiate as Consvr 3rd grade and to hold charge of the Assam Forest Circle with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1899 when he relieved Mr Home of the charge of that Circle; and Mr A Smythies Consr 3rd grade Burma to officiate in the 2nd grade with effect from the 5th April 1899.

Furlough for one year under Articles 339 a and 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations is granted to Mr J A McKee Consr 2nd grade in charge of the Southern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces with effect from the forenoon of the 7th April 1899.

From the same date and until further orders Mr N Hearle Depy Consvr 1st grade N W Provinces and Oudh is appointed to officate as Consvr 3rd grade and to be in charge of the Southern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col C E Yate, CSI, CMG, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class, is posted on return from leave, as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, vice Lieut Col W H C Wyllie, C I E

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur A. Vizzavonce as acting Consul for France at Bombay.

Sir W J Cuningham, K C S I of the Indian Civil Service Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, under article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 22nd April 1899

Mr H S Barnes C S I of the Indian Civil Service a Resident of the 1st class and Gov Genl's Agent in Baluchistan is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on furlough of Sir W J Cuningham K C S I or until further orders.

Col H Wylie C S I Bengal Infantry a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Govr Genl's Agent in Baluchistan with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Mr H S Barnes C S I and until further orders.

Lieut Col A M Muir I S C a Political Agent of the 2nd (offg 1st) class is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Col H Wylie C S. and until further orders.

Subject to the provisions of article 812 of the Civil Service Regulations Lieut E O'Brien I S C is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals vice Lieut F de B Hancock Indian Staff Corps who has been transferred to the service of the Nawanagar State.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr H J Brereton Deputy Accountant General Bengal is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 5th May 1899.

Mr M N Bhattacharya is posted as Deputy Accountant General Bengal during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Brereton or until further orders.

Mr W Ross Superintendent of Government Printing India is granted furlough for twelve months with effect from the 28th March 1899.

Mr C Sarderson is appointed to officiate as Supt of Gov Printing India during the absence on furlough of Mr Ross or until further orders.

Mr A Newmarch Inspector of Local Fund Accounts Burma is granted privilege leave for three months and eleven days with effect from the 11th May 1899.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major T N Bagnall E Y Regt to be Depy Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry Head-Quarters Madras Command vice Major H S Mayhew whose tenure has expired dated 31st March 1899

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second-Lieuts—G Marchant, D C Crombie, S B Combe, R J C Burke, J F Woodham, H N Lyle, and R J Maist.

Col A G [illegible] C B R A to officiate in command of a second-class district in India with the temporary rank of Bgdir-Genl while so employed vice Bgdir-Genl J H Barnard C B C M G Commanding Mandalay District on leave dated 30th March 1899.

Col Bgdir General G Henry late Royal Engineers at present officiating in command of the Allahabad Dist to be a colonel on the Staff in the Punjab command vice Col A G Hammond vacated dated 28th Feb 1899.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Capt F G Cardew I S C 10th Regt of Bengal The Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers Asst Secy to the Govt of India Military Dept has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave p a for seven days.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Gen E F Chapman C B R (late Bengal) A is admitted to the colonel's allowance with effect from the 20th Feb 1899 vice Lieut-Genl Sir C E Nairne K C B deceased.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental commandant or second-in-command Indian Army :—Capt H B Vaughan 6th March 1899.

The name of the undermentioned officer whose promotion to the rank of Capt was notified in G G O No 179 of 1899 is as follows and not as therein stated. A P How.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the [illegible] tractible Female Complaints and Irregularities [illegible] men vib" is Queen of the World. A pow[illegible] Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure o[illegible] Complaints and Irregularities. Innumera[illegible] suffer in silence diseases peculiar to thei[illegible] need not suffer any more. Every dose [illegible] its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 pe[illegible] (4 dozen). Only from Lawrence & Ly[illegible] turing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcu[illegible]

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In the March issue of the *Photographische Rundschau* is to be found a communication from Dr. Gebhardt, in which it is pointed out that by reason of the opacity of the magnesium flame, only the outside is useful, and he discusses various methods for extending the area of the flame when an explosive mixture containing magnesium is to be used. Most of the methods considered—as, for example, ranging the mixture in a long line—would so far lengthen the time of the flash as to render it useless for portraiture. The greatest success in extending the area of the flame without lengthening the duration of the combustion was realised by kindling the pile from inside, as, for example, with a cap or electric fuse. Under these circumstances the powder is so thrown about that a large flame results. In practice, the best arrangement proved to be a small pistol with large bore, and the old-fashioned copper-cap ignition. Half to one gramme of a mixture of one part of very finely powdered magnesium with three of permanganate of potassium forms the ordinary charge; but this charge should be loose in the barrel, and not confined with a wad. A long skittle-shaped flame is produced, but this arrangement, excellent as it is from the points of view of illumination and rapidity of combustion, is subject to the disadvantage of causing a moderately loud report. The desirability of using the smallest possible quantity of magnesium is not so much a question of economising the cost of the metal, as of reducing the smoke to a minimum.

A novel burglar-alarm has been invented and patented by Arthur De F. Risley, of Richfield Spa, N. Y., which consists of a simple and inexpensive electrical matting placed under the carpet of a room. The matting consists of an elastic non-conducting fabric which is provided with a series of alined orifices. On both the upper and lower sides of the orifices conducting strips are arranged, which are connected with the terminal conductors of an electiro alarm circuit. Within each of the pockets formed by the orifices and conducting strips, a shot is placed. When the matting is in use, the shot will rest upon the lower conducting strips, but will be held out of contact with the upper conducting strip by reason of the thickness of the elastic non-conducting fabric. If the matting be stepped upon so as to compress the elastic fabric, one of the upper conducting strips will be brought into electrical contact with a shot, thereby closing the circuit and sounding the alarm. As soon as the pressure is removed the elastic fabric will raise the upper conducting strip out of contact with the lower conducting strip, thus breaking the circuit.

"According to M. I. Holl Schooling, of Brussels," says *Cosmos*, "there is an old rule for finding the length of a man's life if the present age lies between 12 and 86 years. This is the rule: Subtract the present age from 86, and divide the remainder by 2; the rasult will give the number of years you have yet to live. This old rule was discovered by the mathematician De Moivre, who emigrated to England from France in 1865 and became a member of the Royal Society. The curves given by M. Schooling are interesting to examine. A first diagram shows the chance that every man has of living one year longer than his present age. At birth, this chance is 5 to 1; at five years, 119 to 1; at ten, 512 to 1; at fifteen, 347; at twenty, 207; at twenty-five, 156; at thirty, 120; at thirty-five, 97; at forty, 78, &c. M. Schooling affirms from his calculations that of 1,000 individuals of 60 years, 599 will live to be 70, 120 to 80 years, and 17 to be 90; while of 1,000 nonagenarians, 4 will reach their hundredth year. We may add that for men of 65, the average expectation of life is 10 1-3 years."

It is said that a M. Jaubert has discovered a substance which has the property of absorbing the bad, unbreathable gases and water vapour from air in a close chamber containing persons or animals. It is to be hoped the news is true, for it would be very useful in crowded rooms and public halls. Two Frenchmen have discovered by experiment that sodium peroxide has this power. The peroxide absorbs water vapour given off by the lungs, and becomes caustic soda, which, of course, absorbs the carbonic acid gas exhaled in breathing. A small quantity of peroxide is able to keep the air of a closed box or apartment respirable for a comparatively long time.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

LONDON, March 30.

It is a curious fact that at the present moment no fewer than twenty-two West-end theatres are closed. Subtracting from these Covent Garden, which is solely a grand opera house, and the Olympic, which is without a tenant, we have twenty West-end theatres at which no entertainment will be given to-night. One can, indeed, count upon the fingers of one hand those houses west of Temple Bar which will open their doors this evening. They are—the Adelphi, the Princess's, the Vaudeville, the Shaftesbury, and the Savoy. Most, if not all, of the suburban theatres are to be open all this week (save, of course, to-morrow); and in this fact we may find, perhaps, one of the reasons for the almost universal closure of the central houses. On the other hand, the week before Easter is always seized by managers as an opportunity for giving themselves and their artists a rest, and the ordinary closure has probably been extended this year by the sharp snap of cold weather which has just concluded, but which, while it lasted, put a stop to theatre-going in many households. As it happens, the weather this week is favourable to the holiday-making which so many managers and artists are enjoying.

Four of the twenty West-end theatres which are closed to-night will re-open on Saturday. These are Terry's and the Strand, which will re-open in the afternoon, and the Comedy and the Prince of Wales's which will re-open in the evening. The vacation at Terry's will be the shortest at all the playhouses; it covers only to-night and to-morrow. On Saturday Miss Maude Millett will be seen in "Sweet Lavender" for the last times; Miss Ellis Jeffreys will take her place on Monday. The Strand re-opens, of course, with "What Happened to Jones," and the Comedy with "A Lady of Quality." The attraction at the Prince of Wales's will be (as most playgoers know) "The Only Way," transferred from the Lyceum, with a few slight changes in the cast, necessitated by the engagements of Mr. Sam Johnson and Mr. Sidney Brough elsewhere.

Note may be made here of the West-end theatres at which there will be performances on the afternoon of Easter Monday. These are—the Vaudeville ("On and Off"), Terry's ("Sweet Lavender"), the Adelphi ("Man in the Iron Mask"), and the Garrick ("The Three Musketeers"). On Easter Monday evening all the central playhouses will be open, with the exception of Covent Garden, Drury Lane, the Lyceum, the Olympic, the Opera Comique, the Criterion, and the Lyric.

The Lyric will soon be providing amusement for the public, for the management promise to present a novelty there next Wednesday evening. The lessee of the Criterion will do the same thing for us on Thursday evening next, and a third benefaction of that sort will be bestowed upon us at the Globe on the Saturday following. Three premieres in a week—that should satisfy the most enthusiastic first-nighter.

Concerning the new piece at the Lyric, one can only be surprised that the management should retain the French title, "L'Amour Mouillé," and not replace it by something which would run more easily over the English tongue. One trembles to think of what may become of "Mouillé" in some metropolitan mouths. Of "The Tyranny of Tears" three is nothing new to be said. The pith and trend of the plot have already been revealed, after the indiscreet fashion of our time. More reticent have been the promoters of "The Gay Lord Quex," of which nothing has been published but the cast and the locality of the scenes. Out of these it is possibe to construct some idea of what is to come; but that's all. And that is all that the playgoer has any right to know previous to the raising of the curtain on the first performance.

The latest of the Miladis in the "Musketeer" dramas is Miss Sidney Crowe (daughter of Miss Kate Bateman), who is doing excellently with the role in the touring company headed by Mr. Charles Warner.

M[illegible]trick Campbell's tour has proved so success-[illegible]e has arranged to prolong it till the end of [illegible]t will enable her to make a return visit [illegible]ington Theatre where the tour began, and [illegible] the theatres at Clapham Junction, Fulham, [illegible] This week she is at Liverpool. She [illegible]pted a new play, which will at once go [illegible] with a view to being produced at one [illegible]n theatres above-named.

THE LITTLE MONSOON APPROACHING.

Owing to the considerable amount of rain we have lately been having, many people have come to the conclusion that the litte monsoon has broken. We expressed the opinion, a few days ago, that such was not the case, and, upon enquiry of the Acting Master Attendent, whom we should imagine knows as much about the matter as any one in Colombo, our contention that the little monsoon has not yet arrived is fully borne out. The barometer, however, is slightly falling, and Captain Reynolds is of opinion, judging by the signs, that the little monsoon is not far distant, and may break at any time. The dark heavy clouds that always loom up from the south-west, and betoken the arrival of the monsoon, are not yet in evidence; and the wind, too, is all round the compass, instead of being a steady S.-W. or W.-S.-W., which is the case during the monsoon. The weather we have lately been experiencing is simply the usual rains of March and April; and a glance through our records for the past two or three years shows that the climatic conditions now prevailing are identical with those of about the same time in other years before the break of the little monsoon. Going back as far as 1896, we find that the first rain after a spell of bright weather fell on March 26th, and in the following year it was one day later, and in the same year the little monsoon set in on the 3rd May, and the ships in the harbour were turned on the 6th May. Last year the first fall of rain occurred about April 4th, and there were then present for about a fortnight, before the break of the little monsoon, the characteristics of the weather we are now experiencing, viz., heavy showers with thunder and lightning and variable winds. The first rain of any noticeable extent occurred during the present year about the 22nd ult.; and since that time we have had rather more than we required, the amount falling since March 22nd up to April 11th being nearly 5 3-4 inches. From the foregoing remarks it will be gathered that, although the little monsoon has so far not broken, its early arrival may be expected.—*Times of Ceylon* (April 12).

BURMESE CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

So little seems to be known about any cure for hydrophobia by European medical science, that it might be worth while for doctors to analyse the Burman medicine for it. Burmese have thorough faith in their remedy, composed, a Burman tells us, of equal parts of the following: gwedaung root one tical, jaggery one tical fowls' egg shells which have been batched, one tical. These ingredients are beaten together in a mortar and made into nine pills, three of which are to be taken daily. After the third day the patient usually, the Burmese say, recovers. With all medicines, no doubt, the faith of the patient has a good deal to do with the cure. The determination to live, as in the case of Rudyard Kipling recently, and as we see so often in European's illnesses here, has a great deal to do with recovery. The want of stamina and the fatalistic belief that he is about to die, on the other hand, often makes the Asiatic succumb to very slight attacks of illness.

"THE GRAND OLD GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. O. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant, generous, Crimea hero who contributed his honourably-won Turkish medal of four bars, which realised £10, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 27s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

"I am sixty-nine years of age, went through the Crimean Campaign, fought in every engagement, and feel fit to have another brush with the enemy, if required, since taking Munyon's.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, and I hope many will believe me when I say, if other pills are worth a guinea a box Munyon's Cures are

"WORTH TWENTY GUINEAS A BOX."

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health," and ascertain therefrom which of the 47 Remedies you require.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATIC CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price One Rupee.

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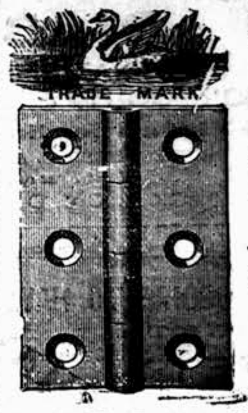

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